This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 4 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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It is not possible to buy obedience with money.—Carlyle.

VOL. 27, NO. 43 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1937 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | WHOLE NO. 1384

C. I. O. AGREES TO CONFER WITH A. F. OF L. COMMITTEE

Meeting in Washington on October 25 Will Consider Ways and Means for Possible Settlement of Controversy Which Has Divided Family of Labor for Two Years.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

At the conclusion of constant refusal extending over many months, the Committee for Industrial Organization has finally consented to appoint a committee to meet with a special committee of the American Federation of Labor to consider the controversy that has divided the labor movement for very nearly two years and survey ways and means for restoring unity in the family of organized labor.

This was definitely determined, following the exchange of a number of telegrams when the C. I. O. announced its readiness to meet with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., on October 25.

This was agreeable to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which thereupon instructed Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, to inform the C. I. O. that its representatives would attend the conference.

It thus transpired that after many months of delay the Committee for Industrial Organization agreed to meet with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in an attempt to adjust the unfortunate controversy.

History of Controversy

The chronology of the controversy is as follows:

On July 15, 1936, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, filed charges with the A. F. of L. Executive Council against the Committee for Industrial Organization, "alleging that it was a dual organization functioning within the American Federation of Labor as such, and in its administrative activities clearly competing as a rival organization within the American Federation of Labor."

The charges were submitted both against the C. I. O., its officers, twelve organizations composing it and their officers.

C. I. O. Leaders Refuse to Answer Charges of Dual Organization

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor notified the officers of each of the C. I. O. organizations of the charges and requested them to meet with the Executive Council at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C., on August 3, 1936, to consider the charges. The officers of the C. I. O. organizations replied on July 21, 1936, stating that they refused to meet and make answer to the charges.

Executive Council Suspends Ten C. I. O. Unions

On August 3, 1936, the Executive Council considered the charges and

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WAGE-CUTTING POLICY RAKED BY MISS PERKINS

Secretary of Labor Punctures Fallacy That Lowered Wages Result in Lower Prices.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—In a spirited address before the Continental Assurance Company convention here recently, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared that "lowered wages do not necessarily lead to lowered prices." Employers who cut wages and place their competitors at a disadvantage were strongly criticized, although predicting that the pending wages and hours legislation would do much to stabilize industry and avoid "devastating depressions."

Larger Buying Power Necessary

The Secretary insisted that the purchasing power of wage earners and farmers must be built up constantly, "so as to equal the production capacity of the great mass of American industries." Achievement of this ideal requires "reasonably short hours," she stated, along with wages commensurate with the standard of living, first-class working conditions and the abolition of child labor.

Secretary Perkins cited reports showing that garment firms which did

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Accurate Census of Unemployment Depends Upon Workers Themselves

Information Will Be Used by the President to Determine Appropriations Necessary to Benefit "All Who Need and Want Work and Do Not Have It Now"; Official and Weekly Labor Press Urged by President Green to Give Nationwide Publicity to Census Campaign.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—"Every totally or partially unemployed worker in the United States should fill out the unemployment card which they will receive about November 16 or 17." This is the urgent request of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

So much depends upon a correct return that every labor organization should use every effort to give as wide publicity as possible to the necessity for signing the card. Upon the result will depend the amount of funds appropriated for the relief of the unemployed. This is the statement made by President Roosevelt in his address "To Every Worker." He said:

> "If you give me the facts I shall try to use them for the benefit of all who need and want work and do not now have it."

Nothing more specific could be said of the necessity for the unemployment census.

Local Committees Formed

John D. Biggers, Administrator of the Census, has requested the chief official in every community to appoint committees and urges them to appoint upon these committees representatives of Labor.

The Official and Weekly Labor Press is also urged by President Green to give every aid in awakening the workers to the duty of signing the cards. If in each issue in a prominent position the workers are called upon to see that relatives, neighbors and friends fill out the cards, they will be very helpful in bringing success.

The cards will be distributed to 31,000,000 homes through the facilities of the Post Office Department on November 16 and 17. They must be filled out and mailed before midnight of November 20.

If the census is incomplete, it will mean that appropriations for relief will be woefully insufficient. Therefore, not a single total or partly unemployed worker should fail to sign the card.

Harlan Deputies Indictment Followed Workers' Firm Demand For Civil Rights

American Federation of Labor Backed La Follette Committee's Investigation of Illegal Invasion of Civil Liberties by Anti-union Employers and Agencies.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The recent indictment of 24 mine executives and 23 deputies of "Bloody Harlan County", Kentucky, reflects efforts of the American Federation of Labor over a period of many years to bring some semblance of justice to the brutal conditions under which workers have been ruled in that section.

The indictments resulted almost directly as a result of hearings conducted by the U. S. Senate Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Senator La Follette, which the A. F. of L. supported fully from the very beginning. As a result of revelations brought out by this committee, the Department of Justice found a definite basis for action that may eventually wipe out one of the vilest blots in American industrial annals.

The 47 indictments were returned under a 67-year-old statute, which provides for a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and ten years imprisonment for "conspiracy to injure persons in the exercise of civil rights." Two special Assistants Attorney General, George P. Jones and Amos Woodcock, handled the case before a Federal Grand Jury, sitting in Frankfort, Ky., with Judge H. Church Ford presiding.

Sheriff and Civilians Indicted

The clean-up of the mob that has kept Harlan County workers in virtual subjection to the coal operators' money-mad whims, brought the indictment of Sheriff Thedore R. Middleton and former deputy, Unthank, who has been described as chief gunman for the Harlan County Coal Ooperators' Association.

Others named as "law officer defendants" in the indictment, were Brutus Metcalf, George Lee, John P. Hickey, Frank White, Mose Middleton,

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Morrison Depicts Labor's Progress

"I Have Seen the American Federation of Labor Grow From 256,000 to Over Four Million," He Says in Accepting the Office of Secretary for the Forty-second Consecutive Year; "We Are Going to Emerge in the Near Future With a Greater Membership Than the A. F. of L. Has Ever Had."

"He Has Always Served With Fidelity the Best Interests of the American Federation of Labor," Declared Delegate George in Nominating Speech; "He Has Endeared Himself and Placed Himself in the Respect and Affections of Every Member of the A. F. of L."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

When the delegates to the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously re-elected Frank Morrison to the office of secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., it was the forty-second time that he had been chosen to fill the important position of secretary of the Federation.

Mr. Morrison was first elected secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1896 and was re-elected to that office every year until 1935, when the Atlantic City convention, following the merger of the offices of secretary and treasurer, unanimously chose him for the newly-created office of secretary-treasurer, in which capacity he has served since then.

Nominated by Delegate George

At the Denver convention Mr. Morrison was nominated for secretary-treasurer by Delegate Leo E. George,

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Straus Is Named U. S. Housing Head

Roosevelt Appoints Member Of New York City Housing Authority To Administer $500,000,000 Federal Program To Provide Dwellings For Low Income Workers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Hyde Park, N. Y.—President Roosevelt appointed Nathan Straus of New York administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in which capacity he will direct the Federal Government's $500,000,000 program for low cost housing and slum clearance work.

Mr. Straus is now a member of the New York City Housing Authority. He has conducted studies of housing abroad for Mayor La Guardia. He was formerly a member of the New York State Senate and an NRA administrator.

Designed to Benefit Low-Income Families

The new Federal housing program is contained in the Wagner Housing Bill enacted by the last session of Congress.

The basic purpose of the act is "to alleviate present and recurring unem-

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Green Makes Plea For Labor Unity

"I Know That United We Are Invincible," He Declares in Accepting A. F. of L. Presidency for Fourteenth Term; "We Can Withstand the Assaults of Any Foe If We Can Stand Before Them With Unbroken Ranks."

Harrison in Nominating Speech Says the A. F. of L. Executive "Is Possessed of Those Fine Qualities Which Are Essential to Attracting the Support and Confidence of the People of America."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The unanimous election of William Green to the office of President of the American Federation of Labor for the year beginning January 1, 1938, was the fourteenth time he has been chosen for that important position.

When President Gompers died, in December, 1924, the A. F. of L. Executive Council named Mr. Green to fill the vacancy. He was first elected to the office of president by the 1925 convention of the American Federation of Labor, and has been reelected every year since then without opposition.

At the recent convention in Denver, Colorado, he was placed in nomination by Delegate George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who said:

Man of Ability Required

"Again it is my privilege to offer to the convention of the American Federation of Labor a candidate for the high office of President. In doing that I am fully conscious of the great responsibility which is about to rest upon me and

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U. S. HOUSING LAW O. K.'D BY A. F. OF L.

Denver Convention Approves $500,000,000 Federal Fund To Provide Dwellings For Low Income Groups and Urges Establishment Of Labor Housing Committees Throughout the Nation.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

One hundred per cent endorsement of the $500,000,000 Wagner Housing Act to provide decent dwellings for workers whose wages will not permit them to live in houses provided by private industry was registered by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado.

Enacted by Labor's Influence

In its report to the convention the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declared that the enactment of the bill was finally secured by organized labor throughout the country strongly asserting "its demand for a permanent housing program." "It was a concerted and unanimous response from all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in every State of the union," the Council added, "that made it possible to overcome legislative obstacles at crucial times."

As an example of the successful efforts of the American Federation of Labor in protecting the workers' em-

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WAR AND TREATY VIOLATIONS CONDEMNED BY A. F. OF L.

Peace Is Necessary For Welfare of Humanity, and "Concerted Action Between Free Peoples to Protect the World's Right to Peace is Our Only Guarantee of Peace," Denver Convention Declares.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A strong denunciation of both war and violation of treaties and the firm conviction that concerted action among nations is the only effective method for maintaining peace featured a declaration unanimously adopted by the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado.

The declaration emphasized the fact that justice is the genuine basis for peace between nations and that economic and social security is the ground work on which peace must stand.

The matter came before the convention in the form of a report by the Committee on International Labor Relations and was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The text of the convention's declaration follows:

International Lawlessness Deplored

The American Federation of Labor is gravely concerned and shocked that the Chinese nation and civilizations are threatened by ruthless warfare that attacks civilian population as well as armed forces.

We are disturbed by the increasing lawlessness in the international field as evidenced by treaty violations. Democratic institutions in many countries have been replaced by the rule of force and the subordination of individual well being to state regimentation.

With armed conflict already in progress in Europe and the Far East, the menace of another world war overshadows the civilized world.

Attacks on Defenseless Citizens Condemned

Labor abhors war and knows only too well that war does not solve our problems. American Labor does not wish

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STREET RAILWAY UNION WINS WAGE RAISE AWARD

Arbitration Board Establishes Rate of 95 Cents an Hour For Street and Electric Railway Union Members Employed by Pittsburgh Railways Company.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

In a victory for the street railway employes of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, an arbitration board under the chairmanship of Dr. John A. Lapp has just awarded wage increases of from 6½ cents to 11 cents an hour to members of Division 85 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION OUTLINES CONTROVERSY WITH THE C. I. O.

Declaration Adopted by 25,616 Votes to 1,277 Blames C. I. O. For Division In Labor Movement; Condemns C. I. O. Raids on A. F. of L. Unions; Holds Industrial Unionism is False Issue, Evidenced by Numerous Industrial Unions Affiliated with the A. F. of L.; Condemns C. I. O. Scheme For Political Power, Climaxed by Demand for Obedience Made on the President of the United States; Warns Against Governmental Domination Over Trade Unions; Claims C. I. O. Union Members Are Victimized With High Assessments For Political Ends of Ruthless Leaders; Envisions War Link With Communist Russia Within C. I. O.; Holds That Labor Conflict Menaces Friendly Relations of America With Other Nations; Peace Committee Continued; Executive Council Given Power to Revoke Charters of C. I. O. Unions; Declares Nonpartisan Policy Will be Used Against C. I. O. Candidates; Employers and Political Leaders Warned to Choose Between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Philosophies; War Declared on Autocracy and Communism; Forces of Labor Mobilized For Unity and Liberty.

Editor's Note: The controversy of the American Federation of Labor with the Committee for Industrial Organization was presented to the 1937 convention of the Federation, at Denver, Colorado, in the report of the Resolutions Committee on that portion of the Executive Councils Report covering the developments in the C. I. O. dispute since the 1936 convention and on two resolutions related to the controversy.

One of the resolutions asked the convention to "refuse to expel the C. I. O. unions" and proposed the convening of a "unity conference" to develop plans for a referendum on industrial union organization of the mass production industries and unity of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. The other resolution proposed a national convention of all bona fide trade unions, "including the American Federation of Labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization, the Railroad Brotherhoods and genuine independent unions," for the purpose of "creating a united labor movement satisfactory to all parties concerned."

After devoting an entire day to discussing the report of the Resolutions Committee, the delegates adopted it as the declaration of the American Federation of Labor by a vote of 25,616 to 1,227, with delegates entitled to 685 votes "not voting."

Following is the text of the report of the Resolutions Committee adopted by the convention:

C. I. O. CONTINUES "RUTHLESS RULE"

Your committee has carefully considered that portion of the Executive Council's report under the caption:

"Discipline and orderly procedure."

It has noted with extreme interest the detailed presentation of all that has taken place during the past year. It has been deeply moved by the tragic turn of events noted, the efforts made to reunite the forces of labor and the fixed determination manifested by the leaders of the C. I. O. to hold to the path of ruthless rule and of maddening ruin.

In this connection, your committee has likewise considered Resolutions numbered 6 and 17, both of which deal with and relate to this same subject.

UNITY IS ESSENCE OF TRADE UNIONISM

In recommending approval of the Executive Council's report and recommendations contained therein, in commending the officers and Executive Council for the forceful and faithful, yet tolerant and sympathetic conduct pursued, and in lieu of all resolutions hereinbefore noted, your committee offers the following observations and additional recommendations:

A year ago your committee having much the same subject matter under consideration, recommended to the convention a program believed by your committee to be of such a nature that unity might be brought about in the ranks of the organized labor movement. The convention adopted that report.

We then expressed the conviction that the unity of the trade union movement should be preserved at all costs. For unity is not only the basis of our strength; it is the very essence of trade unionism.

GOMPERS WARNED AGAINST CHANGING A. F. OF L. PRINCIPLES

We recalled to the delegates the words of our great founder, Samuel Gompers, who nearly twenty-five years ago proclaimed, "Our Federation, resting on a solid foundation, is erecting a structure adapted at all times to its purposes and of a lasting character." He further stated that "all who would divert it from established principles are enemies working for the promotion of institutions foreign to its character," and added that "those who would change it, aim at its disintegration."

These prophetic words deserve to be repeated upon the occasion of this momentous convention.

C. I. O. BLAMED FOR DIVISION IN LABOR MOVEMENT

While the approved recommendations of a year ago have been carried out as far as possible and in good faith, unity has not been restored. The blame for this failure rests, not with us, but with the group known as the C. I. O. It not only failed to respond, but refused under any circumstances to respond to overtures for discussion as to possible methods of bringing about unity.

Responsibility for the present condition rests squarely and solely upon the group known as the C. I. O., the main body of which is composed of unions now under suspension from member-

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MACHINISTS WIN MANY VICTORIES

Two Hundred and Seventy-Six Agreements Negotiated in All Sections Gain Higher Wages, 40-Hour Week and Improved Work Conditions for Thousands of Union Members.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The increasing desire of trained mechanics to be represented in collective bargaining by a firmly established union of their craft and the wide sweep of effective organization are both reflected in a summary of one month's progress reported by the International Association of Machinists.

During the month ending September 17, cited as typical, local unions affiliated with the I. A. of M. successfully negotiated 276 new contracts with employers, in 44 communities, from coast to coast. In nearly every instance, increased wages and shorter working hours were secured and in all instances improved conditions of employment were reported. Several of the new contracts were secured by newly-formed local unions, others by old-established local lodges.

Strikes Were Not Necessary

Among other notable victories of the month are recorded two elections by railroad workers, conducted under supervision of Regional Labor Board offices, in which the International Association of Machinists was designated, along with other craft organizations, as the collective bargaining agency for workers employed within the respective crafts.

Only in a comparatively few instances, according to H. W. Brown, International Vice President, was it necessary for local lodges of the Machinists' Union to use the "last resort" of calling a strike in order to finalize a union agreement. Intelligent collective bargaining negotiations with employers, based upon a sincere desire to co-operate in the best interests of workers and employers alike have brought not only respect but practical results.

Steel Pact Renewed 23 Times

While wage increases and other benefits gained vary in different communities, a contract renewed within the period of the one month mentioned may be held as typical: At Granite City, Illinois, a union shop agreement was renewed with the Granite City Steel Company, which provides for the 8-hour day; time and a half for overtime, Sundays and holidays. A 10 cents per hour wage increase was gained, thus establishing a minimum hourly rate of $1.02 for machinists and 65 cents for ma-

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Thirty Hour Week Is Made Labor's Paramount Objective By A. F. of L.

Unemployment Caused by Increased Output of Workers Under Machine Production Makes Reduced Hours Necessary to Provide Jobs For Jobless, Denver Convention Declares; Warns That Shorter Work Week Must Be Accomplished Without Reduction in Wages.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

An emphatic and firm declaration that the "five-day week and the six-hour work day without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay," be made the "paramount objective" of the American Federation of Labor was the outstanding point in the Federation's statement on the shorter work week adopted by the recent convention in Denver.

The matter was brought before the convention in the report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day, presented to the delegates by E. J. Gainor, chairman of the Committee.

The report pointed out that the shorter work week "is linked up with all that makes for labor's advancement and the promotion of the public welfare."

In connection with the progress of short hours the report pointed with pride to the work of the American Federation of Labor in this achievement, based on the principle that "shorter labor hours and advancing living standards should keep steady pace with expanding productive efficiency as a matter of simple justice to all useful workers," a policy which provides that "the only sound answer to the displacement of men by machines and the constant threat of broadscale unemployment" is continued reduction of the length of the work week.

Declaring that as far back as 1922 the A. F. of L. demanded that wages must be increased and hours reduced "in proportion to man's increased power of production," the report said this philosophy was emphasized by the 1932 convention of the A. F. of L. which demanded the five-day week and the six-hour day "without wage reductions" as the only hope for the "restoration and maintenance of prosperity."

Following is the complete text of the report of the Shorter Work Day Committee adopted by the convention:

Importance of Shorter Work Week

In submitting this report to the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, your committee directs attention with renewed emphasis to the high importance of the shorter work day and the shorter work week as a compelling problem whose wise and progressive solution is linked up with all that makes for labor's advancement and the promotion of the public welfare.

In this regard we point with pride to the historical contributions made by the American Federation of Labor to national and social progress, and in the light of that inspiring record we here re-affirm and build upon its declarations made upon this great issue in preceding conventions.

A. F. of L.'s Shorter Hours Record

Dating back from its very beginning, the American Federation of Labor has pointed the way and blazed a path for the shorter work week to follow.

Grounding its program upon the rock of economic truth, it has not only insisted that shorter labor hours and advancing living standards should keep steady pace with expanding productive efficiency as a matter of simple justice to all useful workers, but also that adherence to this policy provided the only

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ALBERTA DECREES $15 MINIMUM PAY FOR MEN

Basic Rate of 33 1-3 Cents Hourly Is Reported to Be Second Highest in Canada; British Columbia Rate Is 35 Cents.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Undeterred by the active opposition of business men who advocate and apply the anti-social principle of low wages, the government of the Province of Alberta, Canada, has put into operation an act fixing minimum wages for male workers.

The new law, which went into effect on October 1, provides basic minimum wage rates for men of 33 1-3 cents an hour and $15 a week, the second highest rates in Canada, according to an announcement by E. C. Manning, provincial Minister of Trade and Industry.

Four Wage Schedules

The highest minimum wage—35 cents an hour—is in effect in British Columbia.

The schedules, which provide four

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION OUTLINES CONTROVERSY WITH THE C. I. O.

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ship in this body because of conduct leading to and creating the present condition.

A. F. OF L. UNIONS RAIDED BY C. I. O.

A year ago, also, there had been practically no definite and determined effort made to invade the ranks of organized labor bodies by the C. I. O. At that time the activities of the C. I. O. were directed more particularly toward organization of the unorganized, an objective which the American Federation of Labor had throughout more than a half century regarded as its primary goal.

Almost immediately after our last convention, however, and so almost immediately after the adoption of our report of a year ago, the C. I. O. changed its tactics and launched upon a campaign directed at disruption of the membership of unions organized within the membership of the American Federation of Labor. In other words the C. I. O. began to raid our unions, confiscate their funds and intimidate and browbeat our members.

C. I. O. SECRETARY BREAKS PLEDGE NOT TO ESTABLISH DUAL UNIONS

Most regrettable of all is the fact that the president of an international union having membership in the American Federation of Labor, and who is and has been from the beginning the secretary of the C. I. O., made personal pledges as secretary of the C. I. O. that the membership of established unions would not be raided and that organization of the unorganized would continue as the sole objective of the C. I. O.

However, not only have those promises been broken wholesale and on every hand, but this same officer, who is president of an international union having membership in the American Federation of Labor and who is secretary of the C. I. O., which stands branded as a dual movement, has himself caused or allowed his personal signature to appear on charters issued to unions created out of membership raided from our established unions, or unions formed dual to our bona fide organizations. More than that, we have every reason to believe that his signature appears on agreements between dual unions and employers in fields where bona fide unions of the American Federation of Labor exist, destructive of the achievements of the American Federation of Labor.

HUMAN LIBERTIES DESTROYED BY C. I. O. PRACTICES

We cannot give too much emphasis to denunciation of these practices and procedures. They are the practices and procedures that have throughout all the ages been used by those wishing to retard progress, destroy human liberties and bring unwarranted contumely upon the heads of those who have sought to serve the people. They are the time-honored practices and procedures of the destroyers, and no sanctimonious manner or unctious phrases can rob them of their true and dishonorable meaning.

C. I. O. GREED FOR POWER ALIENATES SYMPATHETIC UNIONS

Two years ago, we must say if we are to have the pictures completely before us, there were a number of organizations within our ranks that were in deep sympathy with the point of view then proclaimed by those now in the C. I. O. They were of the belief that there was merit in the call for organization along broader lines, though perhaps doubtful of the methods then proposed. They were of the further belief that those promoting that idea were fully sincere.

A year ago there were unions, though less in number, still inclined to the opinion that the leaders of the C. I. O. were sincerely animated by unselfish motives and that they sought the greater good of labor. That was indicated by the vote cast against our report.

But during the past year all this has changed. The pretense has been stripped away by the shameless actions of the C. I. O. itself, by the revelation of greed for power in action, riding ruthlessly and rough shod over all obstacles, including the obstacles of a democracy that still functions and clings to its faith.

LEADERSHIP OF "THE MAN ON HORSEBACK" CHANGES SITUATION

Surely there is profound significance in the fact that even those who believed in the minority report of two years ago, expressive of the faith they then held, have, during this past year been completely disillusioned. Among them we now find some of the strongest and most uncompromising supporters of the position of the American Federation of Labor.

The whole situation has been changed by the revelation of "the Man on Horseback" in real life and in action.

Had the C. I. O. run true to its first pronouncement, how then could any of those who then subscribed to its support have deserted their faith and thrown their full support against those with whom they were allied?

The answer is in the actions of the C. I. O., which has shown those who stood with the C. I. O. leaders a year ago and two years ago how painfully they were deceived and how brazenly it was sought to capitalize upon their honest desires and hopes for a greater and stronger labor movement.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IS SHAM ISSUE

The issue of industrial unionism raised a year ago and two years ago as the banner of a holy crusade, has been shown to be nothing but a sham. It never was a genuine issue. It now is not even the shadow of an issue.

The fact is that the American Federation of Labor has faithfully and effectively carried out the instructions unanimously voted by the San Francisco convention, in which sat those now the leaders of the C. I. O.

Let us put it once more in the record that the American Federation of Labor organized the United Mine Workers of America and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and accepted into its fold the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union without change in its form of organization.

It organized the automobile workers as an industrial union. The American Federation of Labor organized the rubber workers as an industrial union. The American Federation of Labor organized great numbers of federal unions as industrial unions.

NEWSPAPER GUILD GUILTY OF FAITHLESS TREACHERY

The American Federation of Labor chartered the Newspaper Guild, which has since proven one of the most faithless traitors of them all and which now has sought to become an industrial union, while it seeks from the breastwork of the dual C. I. O. to win by sophistry and tears the support of American Federation of Labor trade unions in its efforts to win that which without that help it cannot gain.

UNIONS ARE NO LONGER DIVIDED BY CRAFT LINES

Not only are these facts a vital part of the complete record, but we have this further vital fact:

In the natural course of events, partly because of new laws upon the statute books, and partly because of natural evolution, all organizations have changed their form. This has been a natural thing. That has been the history of the development of American trade unionism as symbolized by the American Federation of Labor throughout its existence. Nobody can deny the fact that laws releasing workers from bondage to court injunctions and yellow dog contracts and company unions and other forms of dictation have been the great well-spring of organizational work in these past two years.

And so all unions responding to the need and the urge and the inspiration of the time, have changed, as unions have always changed, to meet new conditions. Today there is no definite line anywhere that marks trade or craft unions apart from industrial unions. More or less every union is in one form or another an industrial union, or so-called industrial union.

THERE ARE MORE INDUSTRIAL UNIONS IN THE A. F. OF L. THAN IN THE C. I. O.

Without benefit of publicity there has been going forward in mass production industries organization along industrial lines, and in all other callings there has been noticeable a remarkable advance in joint action through joint council and other forms of cooperative labor combinations and activities. All are shaping themselves to meet new situations, new requirements.

And finally, there is the culminating fact, well known to us, but evidently not known generally that there are far more industrial unions within the American Federation of Labor than there are of a like character in the C. I. O.

C. I. O. USED FORCE IN CAPTURING STEEL WORKERS UNION

If, in this picture of industrial unionism, reference is to be made to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, let us recall that there, too, the present organization rests upon a charter issued by the American Federation of Labor and that it was captured, as in warfare, by the C. I. O., which speaking symbolically, put a gun to the heads of those in control of the steel workers union, driving them by a mixture of fear and mirage to yield their sovereign rights, to gain in the end less than they might so easily have had if they had remained true to their constitution and true to their solemn pledges.

A. F. OF L. UNIONS STAND FIRM FOR DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURE

During the past year, a large number of unions within the American Federation of Labor have held conventions. Likewise State federations have held conventions. Here we have had labor in democratic deliberation—the rank and file at work, carving out its own destiny upon the basis of its own convictions.

And we find that only one of all the unions in the American Federation of Labor has decided to cast its lot with the C. I. O., with a second clinging dizzily to inability to make up its mind whether to desert or hold fast.

State federations have, with few exceptions, shown the same steadfast determination. Here is a record that is matchless in its convincing accumulation of evidence as to American labor's determination to stand by democracy.

C. I. O. EXTENDS DISSENSION TO POLITICAL FIELDS

After all of this, after all of this record of indisputable fact, we find that the conflict has gone outside the realm of the unions. It has entered the field of politics.

We find that brother is being arrayed against brother, not alone in workshop affairs but in political rivalry and dissension. We find that the thirst for power is being carried into cities and counties and States over a wide area. And we find, finally, that it is being carried into national institutions and to the very door of the White House itself.

DANGER OF GOVERNMENT DICTATORSHIP OVER UNIONS VISIONED

This intrusion has shown its possibilities in the operation of the National Labor Relations Board, where, for the first time in all our history, government intrudes its commanding hand into the determination of the form our unions shall take and with whom employers shall or shall not enter into agreement.

Had this been predicted two years ago, every American would have proclaimed, "This cannot be." But we have it. It exists.

It is the long, lean finger pointing forward to the possibilities that lie in a future dominated by dictatorship. It is a fact that we cannot ignore.

C. I. O. LEADER STANDS FOR GOVERNMENTAL DOMINATION

And it is especially and peculiarly significant that, whereas officers and leaders of the American Federation of Labor foresaw that danger and sought a change in the draft of the bill before its enactment, the leader of the C. I. O. demanded that the draft be left as it was then and as it was written into law. He stood for the first thrust of governmental domination. And that typifies the crux of the whole basic conflict.

DEMANDED OBEDIENCE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

America cannot fail to mark and labor cannot fail to feel a burning shame at the spectacle of the leader and dominating figure in the C. I. O., as he demands of the President of these United States obedience to his dictates, because he has laid gold upon the desks of the campaign managers.

This brazen and outrageous command must remain upon the record, however much we might, as labor men, like to see it erased. It stands there like a scarlet mark upon the escutcheon of the wage earners.

But the great majority of the wage earners repudiate it with dignity and with firmness. It was not of their making.

C. I. O.'S CAESAR AND MACHIAVELLI APPLY DIFFERENT TACTICS

We find on the one hand, the dominating and fulminating Caesar of the C. I. O. marching his Roman legions to the White House with bludgeoning threats, while on the oher hand we find the Machiavelli of the same C. I. O. pursuing the methods typical of that old master of cunning and conniving, working through the catacombs of politics, pouring oil upon the troubled machinery of national politics, so that, where the one smashes through in ruthless effort at conquest, the other follows after with soft words, with the trappings of intellectualism and the tenuous and slithering tactics of the ancient masters of deception and ensnaring. We refer to one called Sidney Hillman.

To reduce this to its modern expression, the C. I. O. in politics seeks to play both ends against the middle, while Caesar and Machiavelli pursue the same end by diverse practices. But every such team must reach the end of its rope and again furnish America with a demonstration that you can fool some of the politicians some of the time, but you can neither fool all of the politicians nor all of the people all of the time.

MINE WORKERS PAY LARGE ASSESSMENTS TO SERVE PERSONAL ENDS OF OFFICERS

We feel that the great rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America, who owe everything they have had, up to two years ago, to the American Federation of Labor and who have been through all the years a special concern of the American Federation of Labor when mine owners cowed them with guns and racked their bodies and souls in the pain of brutal oppression, cannot and will not give approval to the action of officers who levy upon them huge assessments for the serving of personal ends.

CLOTHING WORKERS HIT WITH EXCESSIVE DUES FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES OF LEADER

We cannot believe that the rank and file of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who entered the great family in the American Federation of Labor with such obvious joy and who were received with such rejoicing as brothers in all the deep meaning of the term, can approve the policy of a leader who requires of them undue special assessments, for purposes of political aggrandizement.

We cannot believe that the membership of this union will want their leader to become their political overlord, to dominate them, to rule them, to ride rough shod over them because of the strength which he draws from being their industrial ruler, the overlord of their union. Here, too, we are convinced, there is faith in democracy, a clinging love for freedom, a deep, inner conviction that the American ideals of freedom are the most priceless heritage of men and women.

LADIES GARMENT WORKERS SUFFER FROM RUTHLESS C. I. O. DICTATORSHIP

We cannot believe that the membership of the Ladies Garment Workers International Union can long continue to give their approval to these actions and these policies of the C. I. O. Every tradition in their past and every fiber of their being must revolt against dictatorship, selfish grasping for power and its ruthless exercise.

We cannot believe that the officers and members of the Ladies' Garment Workers can or will long tolerate invasion of their jurisdiction, the ignoring and belittling of their officers, the whispered and undercover ridicule of their leaders and their trusted representatives by those who have done these things to serve purposes never contemplated by any honorable labor movement as a part of its functions. We cannot do otherwise than believe that their great membership wishes above all to be again within the fold of the American Federation of Labor, honored as a part of the American Federation, their rights and liberties respected, as they were through all the years within the American Federation of Labor.

It is the American Federation of Labor which, through more than half a century, has struggled for the liberties of workers, protected those liberties, sought constantly for their just enlargement and kept its faith with its own people and with the American nation.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION DESTROYED AND TREASURY CONFISCATED BY C. I. O.

We cannot believe that the membership of the United Textile Workers of America can approve the action, which in their case is peculiarly startling and especially naked in its tempestuous disregard for rights and autonomous self-government. For in this case a treasury was confiscated, a constitution torn to shreds, officers driven to abdicate—a union demolished and made into a vassal province of the Prince Machiavelli who is now its overlord.

We cannot believe that any rank and file, save in helplessness, could or would countenance such a ruthless and barbarous procedure. Never were the Goths and Vandals more conscienceless in their wars of conquest.

WAR LINK FAVORING COMMUNIST RUSSIA REVEALED WITHIN C. I. O.

Finally, this dream of ever expanding power is not confined to our own land, but reaches far beyond our borders. Lurking within the midst of the C. I. O. is not only an alien philosophy, but a most cunning and ruthless design that would have our workers and our abilities and power to produce and transport to bow to the will of an alien government, especially in time of war.

Already, it has been said, should there be a war in the Far East broader in scope than it is now, and involve Russia, it would be possible for the Pacific representative and leader of the C. I. O. maritime group of workers to stop the shipment of all materials to whichever of the contesting nations he liked or his superiors like least.

It is freely predicted that, in the event Japan and Russia were to have war, as a sympathiser of Russia, this representative of the C. I. O. could stop all shipments to Japan.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS ARE MENACED

Thus it is increasingly evident that this internal conflict is not merely a struggle between two groups of workers. The issues involved are by far deeper and greater. It is becoming clearer with each succeeding year that vital American principles are at stake, embracing not alone the security of our domestic institutions, but our continued peaceful friendly and equitable relations to the rest of the nations of the world.

COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED

With all of the facts in mind, and because we believe there is a great rank and file that ardently wishes to return to the fold of the American Federation of Labor, we recommend, first, that our special committee for peaceful negotiations be continued.

We refused a year ago to take any irrevocable step against those unions which might seek to become reunited with the federation. We hesitate today to take such action against those organizations within the C. I. O. that desire to preserve the unity of the movement and who may wish for reaffiliation.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL GIVEN POWER TO REVOKE CHARTERS OF C. I. O. UNIONS.

Secondly, and with these same facts in mind, we recommend that the Executive Council be given full power, as provided in Section 12, Article 9, of the constitution, to revoke the charters of any or all of the organizations which refuse to return to the ranks of our movement, so that this power may be used constitutionally and with discretion, but without hesitation, the moment its use becames necessary; and we so direct the observance and enforcement of this procedure and requirement.

NONPARTISAN POLITICAL POLICY EXTENDED TO C. I. O. CANDIDATES

Third, we recommend the enlargement and strengthening of our machinery of non-partisan political activities so that the political strength of the American Federation of Labor and its renewed determination to support its friends and defeat those in public office who would oppose its policies and programs, will embrace all who would in any way favor, encourage or support the C. I. O.

EMPLOYERS AND POLITICAL LEADERS CALLED UPON TO CHOOSE BETWEEN A. F. OF L. AND C. I. O. PHILOSOPHIES

Fourth, we call upon all, whether among employers or among political leaders, to have due regard for the condition that exists, for the facts we have presented, and that they choose for themselves which philosophy and which practices to support.

We call upon them to decide whether to submit themselves to the evils of a dictatorship, which is no less repugnant because it springs from greedy leaders of labor who have forsaken their trust.

"THE HOUR FOR CHOICE HAS STRUCK"

President Green said, in addressing the opening session of this convention, "The hour has struck," and in full truth that is the inescapable and irrefutable fact. The hour for choice has struck. The hour to elect whether to walk freely or with head bowed in cowardly submission has struck for our workers and for our country.

WAR ON AUTOCRACY AND COMMUNISM

Finally, if, with all efforts proved unavailing, the die is cast for war against autocracy, against rebellion, against an alliance of American greed and alien communism, then we pledge our movement to bring to a quick and decisive close, so far as lies within our power, this internecine warfare. The nation must not be long punished by the appalling state of affairs created by the C. I. O.

LABOR MOBILIZATION FOR UNITY AND LIBERTY

We shall, if need then be, marshal the forces of labor everywhere and to a degree and extent heretofore unknown, and by such united and militant action we shall conquer where all appeal to reason has failed.

We must and we will have freedom. We must and we will have one united labor movement. We must and we will stand true to the faith, and in that faith we shall do the things marked out for us to do in order that American liberty and democracy may justify itself and pass its heritage down through time to the generations to come.

P.W.A. Work Hours Total Eight Billion

Nearly Completed Program Has Cost $2,650,000,000, Report Reveals; Curtailment Hits Many Workers.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The stupendous total of 8,000,000,000 man hours of work, directly and indirectly, has been provided by the Public Works Administration, whose depression pump-priming activities are nearing completion.

Files of the Administration show the spending of $1,000,000,000 on such Federal projects as roads, post offices, naval ships, Army posts and reclamation dams, and another $1,650,000,000 in assisting such non-Federal projects as schools, hospitals, sewage disposal systems, power plants and State institutions.

Although most phases of the program are nearing completion, one-fifth of P. W. A.'s proposed power projects are stalled by court injunctions. The Supreme Court will signal "stop" or "go" on these 59 projects this Winter, and P. W. A. will be ready to follow the decision. Money for the projects has been set aside.

Economic conditions have improved, but demands for Federal aid to local construction projects have continued.

An announcement from the White House that allotment of funds for new projects was at an end came at a time when 4,000 applications for P. W. A. loans and grants to States and cities still were awaiting action. Officials said only about 1,000 of these would have been eligible for aid under P. W. A. rules.

A. F. OF L. FRATERNAL DELEGATES ELECTED

Morrin and Tobin Chosen to Attend British Labor Congress; Kehoe Will Go To Labor Congress in Canada.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

P. J. Morrin, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, were elected by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado, to attend the 1938 meeting of the British Trades Union Congress as fraternal delegates from the A. F. of L.

Joseph J. Kehoe, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was elected fraternal delegate to the 1938 session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

CURRAN CITES THREAT MADE TO LABOR BOARD

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Joseph Curran, widely advertised spokesman for C. I. O. Seamen, evidently believes that government agencies are influenced by threats.

Mr. Curran, who is reported to have made the admission that he became a union man only when he "had to" to hold his job, explained in a current C. I. O. publication how he used threats before the National Labor Relations Board. Here's the way Mr. Curran puts it:

"The A. F. of L. made an attempt to have the National Labor Relations Board delay the Atlantic Coast Seamen's elections * * *. But the threat of the C. I. O. National Maritime Union, that any further delay would not be tolerated, did the trick."

HIGHER INCOME TAXES URGED BY LA FOLLETTE

Wisconsin Senator Says Present Law Does Not Take Enough From Middle-Bracket Groups.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Higher taxes on middle-bracket incomes, proposed at the last session of Congress by U. S. Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, along with other features of his plan, will be urged when Congress convenes again, the Senator announced here.

The tax bill proposed by the Treasury Department was termed "a great mistake" by Senator La Follette, who has been advocating a pay-as-you-go policy and legislation to reduce personal exemptions and to tax middle-bracket incomes more nearly in proportion to the tax on those exceeding $50,000.

Personal Exemptions Reduced

His plan would reduce the personal exemption for married taxpayers from $2,500 to $2,000 and the exemption for single persons from $1,000 to $800. He maintains his amendment would bring the Government $110,000,000 in new revenue, of which only $9,000,000 would be contributed by new taxpayers, the remainder coming from those who are now subject to some tax.

His proposal for higher surtaxes, he asserts, would bring in $247,800,000 in new revenue.

"The issue is not whether the budget should be balanced or not, but what size it should be and how it should be balanced," was his argument.

Senator La Follette received encouragement at the last session, the Senate voting 35 to 31 to accept his proposal; later reconsidering and defeating it by a vote of 42 to 29.

Opposes Drastic Cut in Federal Expenditures

The Wisconsin Senator does not advocate drastic reductions in expenditures by the Federal Government, pointing out the necessity of providing opportunity for public employment and holding that the recession in business at the present time is due to the fact that public expenditures were about $3,000,000,000 under last year.

While the present Administration increased the rate of income taxes in the higher brackets, particularly those over $50,000, Senator La Follette insists that a proportionate increase in the tax rate on lower incomes would be fair and equitable.

1938 AFL CONVENTION WILL MEET IN HOUSTON

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The delegates to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado, voted unanimously to hold the 1938 convention of the Federation in Houston, Texas.

Chicago, Birmingham, and Houston were nominated for the convention city by delegates from the regions in which these cities are located, but withdrawals finally left Houston as the convention's choice.

Delegates from the Texas area emphasized the fact that the American Federation of Labor has never held a convention in Houston. They pointed out that "it is the city where 18 railroads meet the sea," and that the delegates will be provided with a "beautiful $2,000,000 convention auditorium" well equipped with committee rooms.

It was also pointed out that Houston has a "very militant and progressive labor movement," which is "one hundred per cent for the American Federation of Labor."

CLERK'S PACTS SIGNED BY 19 WOMEN'S SHOPS

San Francisco Agreement Provides Minimum Wage, 40-Hour Week and Vacations With Pay.

San Francisco, Calif. (AFLNS).—Eighteen women's specialty shops in this city have signed a union agreement with the Retail Department Employees' Union, which includes:

A $20 minimum wage plus 1 per cent on net sales for popular priced apparel with higher guarantees for better priced merchandise; also wage scales in conformance with the scales established in the department store's agreement for office and miscellaneous help.

Effective January 1, 1938, a 40-hour week within six days, and a 44-hour week until January 1, 1938, made up of five days of eight hours each day and one day of four hours.

A full union shop.

Vacations with pay, maximum of two weeks, and seven holidays with pay.

TAX ON JOB-DESTROYING MACHINERY IS DEMANDED

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The 55th annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, held recently at La Salle, Illinois, demanded state and Federal taxes on labor-displacing machinery in all industries.

The convention also suggested a nation-wide "Americanism" meeting, to be held in Chicago, with the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion as joint sponsors, to which President Roosevelt would be invited to speak.

Numerous other resolutions were considered by the convention, which was regarded as entirely successful. The next State convention will be held in Peoria.

2,000 STRIKE; 12 SCRAP METAL YARDS SHUT DOWN

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLNS).—When 900 truck drivers were joined by 1,100 other members of organized labor, including engineers and laborers, 12 of this city's 15 big scrap metal yards were obliged to shut down or continue on a very restricted basis. The workers asked better wages and shorter working hours.

With scrap metal prices "sky high," as thousands of tons are being poured into Japan, China, Germany and Italy, apparently for armament purposes, work is said to have been speeded up at the yards, with the usual reluctance to pay decent standards of wages and provide reasonable working hours, which the men are determined to attain through their respective unions.

44-HOUR WEEK DECREED FOR WOMEN UNDERTAKERS

Harrisburg, Pa. (AFLNS).—A recent ruling of the Industrial Board, under Pennsylvania's new 44-hour-week law for women, permits women in the undertaking and mail order businesses to work over 8 hours a day, but not over 44 hours a week.

It is also provided that all over 8 hours per day shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

U. S. HOUSING LAW O.K.'D BY A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

ployed on the housing projects from the greed of chiseling employers, the Executive Council said:

"Labor standards on all construction of housing done in connection with Federal loans, annual contributions, or capital grants under the Act are carefully safeguarded by a set of stringent provisions regarding the payment of prevailing wages, maintenance of maximum hours of work, prohibition of kick-back practices and workmen's compensation."

Extension of Housing Policy Urged

The convention unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the Executive Council "that the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor should continue to press the housing policy of the Federation in order to secure for the members of our unions and their families the full measure of benefit and protection from the operation of the program. We recommend that, to further accomplish this purpose, every state federation and every central labor union be directed to create a housing committee, or continue the existing housing committee, to cooperate with the state and local housing authorities, under general direction of the Housing Committee of the A. F. of L."

The Housing Committee was also requested to formulate a legislative program designed to strengthen the terms of the Wagner Housing Act and extend the scope of its application.

STREET RAILWAY UNION WINS WAGE RAISE AWARD

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Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America.

The rate for one-man car operators is fixed at 95½ cents an hour, an increase of 6½ cents. This establishes a wage rate 7½ cents above the next highest street railway rate in the country and 15½ cents higher than the 1930 peak scale of Pittsburgh street carmen and marks a further step by the Union toward an adequate wage for its members.

Bus operators employed by the Pittsburgh Motor Coach Company, members of Division 1084 of the Amalgamated, were awarded an hourly increase of 8 cents. Increases ranging up to 15 cents per hour were granted employees in the miscellaneous departments.

The award granted a number of improvements in working conditions sought by the Union, in addition to the wage increases. The case was closely contested by the companies, and the hearings extended over a period of eight weeks.

Congressman Henry Ellenbogen, appointed by the Union, and Dr. Leslie Vickers, appointed by the companies, were the other members of the arbitration board.

Mr. O. D. Zimring of Chicago, director of the Labor Bureau of Middle West, presented the case for the Union.

A. F. OF L. AND C. I. O. CLASH AT LABOR HEARING

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board has completed hearing in another case paralleling the famous "National Electric Products case," in which the American Federation of Labor has had to fight its way to victory over attempted inroads of the C. I. O.

The case concerns the National Motor Bearing Company, of Oakland, Cal.; with which the Inernational Association of Machinists has a union contract, which is contested by the United Automobile Workers. The latter organization claims 55 members of 97 production workers, but does not wish to include the tool and die makers, which really makes 127 workers in the plant, of which the A. F. of L. affiliate claims a majority membership and, therefore, the right to bargain collectively for the plant's employees, as evidenced by the contract. It was indicated that no decision in the case would likely be handed down for sometime.

C. I. O. LOSING GROUND TO A. F. OF L. FORCES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Toronto, Canada.—The thirteenth Canadian convention of purchasing agents, recently in convention here, heard an interesting address by G. A. Renard, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, of New York, in which he stated that the A. F. of L. now "has the C. I. O. on the run."

He brought out that most of the contracts signed by the C. I. O. would expire February 28 and since the executives had difficulty in collecting dues, it would probably ask for a closed shop and check-off system of dues collection when the present contracts expire. There will probably be a "flare up" at that time, he predicted, but ventured the opinion that the two labor groups would eventually come to an amicable agreement.

RELIEF WORKER COULDN'T FIND FARM JOB; JAILED

Kenosha, Wisconsin (AFLNS).—The stern reactionary influence produced by ample blessings, including the emoluments from a judgeship, was reflected in a case in Municipal Court here, in which a victim of unemployment was sentenced to 50 days in the county jail.

When Elmer Ruffalo was brought before a judge in Municipal Court on a disorderly conduct charge, he ordered the man to go to "a farm" and get work.

"I dno't know anything about farm work," the defendant stated.

"You'll learn," the judge told him.

"I don't know where to find a farm where I can get work," the probably scared Ruffalo pleaded.

"You found where to get relief," the judge retorted. "Now you'll find some time to think it over. Fifty days in the County jail."

STRETCH-OUT IS APPLIED; WORKERS ARE DISCHARGED

Charlotte, N. C. (AFLNS).—The discharge of ten workers at the Highland Park textile mill No. 3 here, with a statement by the management that they were "no longer needed," brought a charge from union officials that the oft' condemned "stretch-out" system was being invoked by the company. A strike of 750 workers was the inevitable result.

Morrison Depicts Labor's Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

"The city of Chicago, while second in population in the United States, is first in many or most all of the things that make for a great city," Mr. George said.

"For a great many years it has had one of the finest labor movements to be found anywhere throughout the United States, and on the scroll of illustrious names in the American labor movement it has contributed no small number.

Elected Delegate to A. F. of L. in 1896

"One of those who began his active career in the city of Chicago, when it took courage, a stout heart and stout hands to be identified with a trade union, became a delegate from his international union to the American Federation of Labor in 1896, and each two years since that time, by a referendum vote, has been elected a delegate to this convention by the largest votes any candidate received.

Became Secretary 41 Years Ago

"He has always served with fidelity the best interests of the American Federation of Labor. Forty-one years ago you elected him your Secretary, and by his unfailing willingness to serve, to aid and to give counsel to any individual or any organization, he has endeared himself and placed himself in the respect and affections of every member of the American Federation of Labor.

"I deem it a personal honor to have this opportunity to place in nomination for Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federaion of Labor, Frank Morrison."

Elected Unanimously

Delegate Christian M. Madsen, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, moved that the chairman be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for Mr. Morrison. The motion was adopted unanimously.

The ballot was cast by President Green, who said: "I hereby officially declare Brother Frank Morrison elected Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing term."

Morrison Accepts Office

In accepting the office of secretary-treasurer, Mr. Morrison said:

"I appreciate the kind words of my old friend, Leo George, and I appreciate the kindness, courtesy and support that I have received from the delegates at the American Federation of Labor conventions through these many years.

"I have passed through many phases of the labor movement during the time I have been Secretary. I have seen the American Federation of Labor grow from 256,000 to over four million. I have seen the International organizations increase, always moving forward in securing better conditions.

Printers Wage and Hour Gains Since 1896

"Let me just take a moment or two to call the attention of the younger delegates to the progress made by the American Federation of Labor on the industrial field. In 1896 the printers were working 59 hours a week and other organizations likewise.

"From 1896 to 1929, when the depression began, the printers had reduced their hours per week from 59 to 40. They had increased their weekly wages from $18.00 to $57.00 a week. What the printers accomplished the other trades accomplished.

"In other words, in that period of time nineteen hours a week were taken away from the labor of the members of the union and they received $3.00 more than three times their wages.

Future Is Bright For A. F. of L.

"I see a bright future for the labor movement. I have no fear for the continuous success of the American Federation of Labor, now having 101 national and international unions and 800 central bodies that are standing by and assisting the great labor movement in securing improved conditions.

"So, my friends, notwithstanding the conditions that are existing at the present time, the future as I see it is bright.

"We are going to emerge in the near future with a greater membership than the American Federation of Labor ever had.

Loyal to Majority Rule

"I join wholeheartedly in the support of President Green and the Executive Council to carry on and organize the unorganized workers and follow out the instructions and the obligation that I took in Chicago over fifty-one years ago, that I would obey the majority vote, that when a Union votes in favor of a proposal it is my duty to carry out that instruction until it is changed.

"So, my friends, I thank you from the bottom of my heart and wish you God-speed and success in the various fields when you will soon be back home."

GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC TAKES UP TEXTILE PAY

Fair Wage Board Considers Wages and Work Conditions in Dominion Textile Company's Plants.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Advices from Montreal, Canada, indicate that the recent settlement of the strike of employees of the Dominion Textile Company will be followed by hearings to be conducted by the Quebec Fair Wage Board, to determine wages and working hours in the company's mills throughout the Provinces.

The three-weeks walk-out was ended at a conference between officials of the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers and company officials, under the chairmanship of Premier Duplessis.

The company agreed to make the findings of the Fair Wage Board retroactive to the date of the employee's return to work and to make them the basis of negotiations between a committee of company and Federation representatives, with a view to arriving at a collective bargaining agreement prior to March 1, 1938.

Much interest in the case is manifest, as this was the first petition to the Board, which was set up September 1 by the Fair Wage Act, sponsored by Minister of Labor William Tremblay.

Green Makes Plea For Labor Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

the delegates to this convention.

"The office of President of the American Federation of Labor is one that requires a man of high integrity, great ability, one who possesses the confidence of not only the work people of our country, but responsible officers of Goverment, business, industry and finance.

Schooled in Democracy

"The man I am about to offer for that high office comes to you with a record of service. He possesses all of the qualifications essential to successful leadership of this great movement. He has been your leader for many years. He has the confidence of responsible officers of the Government. He is possessed of those fine qualities which are essential to attracting the support and confidence of the people of America. His very life is that of one exemplified in the school of democracy and one who has ever given of his whole life to the service of this great institution of labor.

Skilled in Diplomacy

"With our internal difficulties in the labor movement, with our domestic troubles, and with our foreign disturbances, it is well that we have one to lead our movement who is possessed of diplomacy, who is big, broad, understanding and capable of carrying on in a way that reflects credit upon our movement. On the other hand, he possesses that determination to preserve and prosper our movement, to lead it to success.

Consecrated to United Labor Movement

"I venture the prediction that if this Federation will give the man I am about to present to this convention the honor of again serving us, giving him the support that any executive officer has the right to expect, this American Federation of Labor can again be led to a united labor movement in America.

"I, like the other delegates, cherish the hope that we might, out of what has developed here to-day, bring about accord, understanding and tranquility within the ranks of labor, and I know of no one better qualified, understanding, and with the confidence of the multitude of our people to aid in that great task or to aid in adjusting our social and economic order to meet the needs of the workers and our democratic institutions than that great leader who has led us in the recent past.

"And so it is a happy pleasure to present to this great delegation the Honorable William Green as a candidate for the high office of President."

Unanimously Elected

At the conclusion of Delegate Harrison's tribute the entire audience arose and for several minutes applauded the nomination of Mr. Green.

A motion by Delegate Robert B. Hesketh, general secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, that Mr. Green be elected by acclamation was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Delegate William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, who was acting as Chairman of the convention, instructed Secretary-Treasurer Morrison to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for Mr. Green.

Green Accepts High Honor

In accepting the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green said:

"It is with a feeling of solemnity and a sense of deep responsibility that I accept this high honor which you have again conferred upon me. If I was moved by a desire to seek the easy way of life I would decline, because I am conscious of the fact that there lies before me as President of the American Federation of Labor difficulties, hard work and the giving of all I have to the cause of labor.

"I do not prefer the easy way. I accept to follow the path of difficult experience, and I know in doing so I am going to be denounced by those who misunderstand and who seem to think that the cause they have espoused can be advanced through the denunciation of others.

Strengthened by Solid Support of Convention

"I face the coming year strong in the conviction, stronger than ever, that this great institution, the American Federation of Labor, builded and erected here in America, rests upon a more solid and enduring basis than ever before in all its history.

"I have beed strengthened and inspired by my experience in this convention. I never have faced a delegation more solidified, more determined to rise to the requirements of the occasion and legislate in such a way as to protect and preserve our great American labor movement as I have met in this convention.

"Your action has challenged my admiration. It has strengthened me in my purpose and determination to give all I have physically, mentally and materially to the American Federation of Labor.

"I regard it as a proud privilege and a great opportunity to serve such a noble institution, such splendid men and women as are associated with it and the labor movement of America, and, I hope, of the entire world.

Goal Is Welfare of the Masses

"Like you, I am solicitous for the welfare of the men and women of labor. That to me is the transcendent question—the welfare of the masses of the people, the men and women of labor. If I with you can achieve our purpose and lift their standard of life and living to a higher level I shall be happy with you. And in order to do that I crave solidarity, cooperation in our great organized labor movement. I wish and hope and trust and pray we may become united, because I know that united we are invincible. We can withstand the assaults of any foe if we can stand before them with unbroken ranks.

Deplores Labor Disunity

"It is to be regretted that we have been compelled to stand and fight for the preservation of our movement against those who ought to be with us and for us and supporting us. The Manufacturers' Association, the Chambers of Commerce, the organizations of hostile employers of labor united in one common army, if they could be united, could not raid our central bodies, our state federations of labor, our national unions or our Federal organizations, because an attempt to raid, weaken and destroy us by those we regard as our common foe only serves to close up the ranks and make us more determined to fight on.

Condemns Raids on A. F. of L. Unions

"It is only those who claim to be professing friends, though under the cloak of hypocrisy they are our bitter enemies, who could successfully deceive our people and raid our organized workers. Why should those who believe in solidarity and unity and who profess to be devoted friends of organized labor divide and raid organized units already established through the blood, suffering and sacrifices of organized labor? Why should that be done? Who can answer that question?

"Well, we have been contending with that for one year. We have been meeting it in the industrial centers of Pittsburg, on the dairy farms of Wisconsin, on the plains of Illinois and on the rocky slopes of the Pacific. Our energy, our money, our mentality, all we have in many instances has been mobilized and united in defense of our noble institution.

Seeks Comon Sense Solution of Labor Problems

"But I hope that ere long common sense and sober judgment will prevail. I hope that reason will again assert itself and we will climb to greater heights of reason where calm, cool judgment will prevail, and that around the conference table we may sit and solve our problems so that we can present to the public and to the world a united, solidified labor organization in America.

"I shall continue my efforts in that direction.

Not Swerved by Denunciation

"No epithet hurled at me, no denunciation made by professing friends or open foes can swerve me from my purpose. I hope to maintain a poise, a balance, with my feet on the ground during the coming year as I have done during the past year. I have kept the faith.

"I have been proud of the fact that we have been able to see that that patient, well thought out, dignified policy is winning in America. Public opinion has turned. It is with us now, and I repeat, there is no power, no force, in America so powerful as public opinion.

Conference With C. I. O. Gained

"Even those to whom we have appealed for twelve long months have now made one gesture at least, and that is we were right. We asked for a conference constantly for twenty-four months. For twenty-four months they refused. Now they say they will meet in some way if we meet with them. We were right then, we were right a year ago, and we are right now.

Solidify the Ranks of Labor

"We will await the unfolding of the picture. We will wait until the chapter is written, and while waiting we will serve and aid all we can to heal up the wounds, to close the breach, and to solidify the ranks of labor. And in it all I pledge to you all I have, all I can give, and in the battle I will be up in front and never behind, and if there is one to fall as the battle rages, then let it be me, but let the hosts of labor remain intact."

SMALL LOAN RACKETEERS CHARGE 283% INTEREST

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Reports from Toronto, Canada, indicate that small loan operators in the Provinces follow the example of many in "the States" by charging exorbitant, if not indeed usurous interest rates, fees, etc.

The Better Business Bureau conducted an investigation recently and reported to the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Senate some interesting facts.

Of particular interest, was two specific cases, in which two representatives of the Bureau each obtained loans of $50 for a period of less than sixty days. The first paid interest at the rate of 13.33 per cent per month, or 160 per cent per annum; the second paid interest at the rate of 283 per cent per annum. In both cases, leins were placed on borrowers' cars.

The "small loan racket" is one in which organized labor has long been interested in helping to curb.

A. R. Haskell, General Manager of the Toronto Better Business Bureau, in speaking before a convention of Canadian Purchasing Agents recently, made this startling statement: "Ninety per cent of the rackets that are doing the most damage to every citizen in Canada are run by racketeers who never used a gun. They are shady merchants and salesmen, living on the fringe of legitimate trade and finding profit in deception and fraud." Many believe that sums up an American situation.

EMPLOYERS BOARD FINDS 6,119,000 UNEMPLOYED

No Remedy is Offered These Victims of Mismanagement of the American Industrial System.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The National Industrial Conference Board, spokesman for "big business", issued a statement estimating the total number of unemployed in the United States as of July to be 6,119,000.

The Board stated there had been a net advancement of 25,000 in total employment in all fields of private enterprise and in permanent Government agencies from June to July. The total number of employed persons in the United States as of July was given at 46,923,000. Of this total, 35,284,000 are in non-agricultural activities, according to the statement, which continued:

"Increases in employment of 129,000 in manufacturing, 29,000 in agriculture, 13,000 in public utilities, and a few thousand in forestry and fishing and transportation were offset by decreases in employment of 28,000 in trade, distribution and finance, 43,000 in the service industries, 18,000 in construction and 9,000 in the extraction of minerals.

"The unemployment total in July was 2,206,000 less than in the same month last year."

During the twelve months, the Conference Board estimated a reabsorption of 2,798,000 persons into the nation's employed labor force. The total labor force was estimated to have increased by 592,000 persons since July, 1936, and by 4,754,000 since 1929.

12,000 TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

Walkout Climaxed Weeks of Negotiation With Recalcitrant Employers Who Refused to Pay More Than $31 Per Week.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A strike of over 12,000 truck drivers in nine up-State New York cities and adjacent rural communities, immediately curtailed activities. Starting in Syracuse ,other cities to be affected included Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Jamestown, Elmira, Rochester, Utica, Binghampton and Auburn; also adjacent areas in which the jurisdiction of locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs extends.

The strike was called only as a last resort, following failure of six weeks of negotiations. Five of the larger trucking concerns, carrying half of the state's total tonnage, are reported to have met the union's demand for a 7 per cent wage increase and are operating.

The strike affected at least 1,000 smaller companies, who offered only $31 a week and 3½ cents a mile for "over the road" hauling, whereas the union demanded $32.50 a week and 4 cents a mile. Because of inability to move goods, it was expected that probably 25,000 people might be directly affected by the strike.

TAXING CHARITABLE TRUSTS CONSIDERED

Treasury Department Reported Studying Device by Which Wealthy Evade Levies for Administration of Government.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Revenue laws which give immunity to huge charitable trusts may be changed. A serious study by the Treasury Department is said to be contemplated, partly as a result of the Andrew Mellon income tax suit pending before the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals. The validity of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, to which the late Mr. Mellon willed the bulk of his great fortune, is a big issue in the pending suit.

Present tax laws exempt legacies to charity and the income of corporations organized for the purpose of administering charities. In case the Mellon trust is held by the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals to be tax free, the Federal treasury will lose what would otherwise be an immense inheritance tax.

A study of the problem has been publicly recommended by two recognized experts, Dr. Carl Shoup, of Columbia University, and Dr. Roy Blough, of the University of Cincinnati. These men were two of three persons whose research and recommendations are incorporated in the 20th Century Fund's recent sensational treaties on "Facing the Tax Problem." Both have been in Washington, at the request of Dr. Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury. Many labor officials are interested in the eventual outcome.

STRIKE ON GOVERNMENT SHIP ENDED PROMPTLY

Maritime Commission Threatened Crew With Arrest Unless They Sailed the Freighter Vincent Within Half an Hour.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The theory that a strike against a Government-owned ship is a strike against the Government is apparently being applied with vigor by the U. S. Maritime Commission. This was evident when recently, for the second time, the Commission ordered a striking crew in New York harbor to quit the boat or face arrest. The second case involved a brief tie-up of the freighter Vincent of the American France Line, operated by the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company. The men yielded quickly and the vessel sailed.

The vessel was prepared to sail for Europe from its Hoboken pier when members of the unlicensed crew were informed that an engineer on the Sarcoxie, another one of the line's ships, was about to be transferred. The men then decided to strike, although all had signed on for the voyage.

The commission's action follows the stand it took recently in the case of the Government-owned Algic, the crew of which struck while the boat was at Montevideo, Uruguay. In that case the maritime body ordered the captain to put the strike leaders in chains in the event the crew, which had struck in sympathy with a tie-up of dock workers in the port, did not return to work at once. The threat was effective.

ONTARIO WAGE BOARD HIT BY CANADIAN UNIONISTS

Claim Is Made That Union Agreements Are Ignored in Favor of Employers' Alleged "Ability to Pay."

By A. F. of L. News Service

The recent annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, with which the American Federation of Labor has long exchanged fraternal delegates, discussed at considerable length the attitude of Governmental agencies having a cerain amount of control over labor matters, with alarm being expressed by some.

"We in this Congress have got to guard against Government agencies setting conditions when we have no say in their administration" was a common warning, to which Chairman Bruce of the Legislative Committee added: "There is nothing to prevent workers from helping themselves. They can organize!"

The Ontario Labor and Industry Board came in for particular criticism, for allegedly seeking to establish wage and hour schedules not based on existing union agreements.

Declaring, in line with the arguments of many labor officials of the United States, that workers "should bring economic pressure to bear to get things done", Chairman Burce insisted that the Ontario Board does not recognize human relationships, declaring further: "Everything they are deciding is based on the ability of the industry to pay and not on the condition of the workers in the industry".

PULP AND PAPER MILL UNION WINS ELECTION

Covington, Va. (AFLNS).—Local 152, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, won a decisive victory in the election held by order of the National Labor Relations Board to choose a collective bargaining representative for the employees of the Covington Mill of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

The contest was between Local 152 and the Employees Protective Association. Both groups claimed to represent employees at the Covington plant. But the election registered 928 ballots for Local 152 and 525 for the Association.

Following the election the National Labor Relations Board certified Local 152 as the exclusive representative of all employees at the Covington mill, except employees paid on a salary basis.

SALT COMPANY ELECTION LOST BY MINE WORKERS

Natrona, Pa. (AFLNS).—At a secret election of the employees of the Natrona plant of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board, the Independent Union of Pennsylvania Salt Employees received 124 ballots to 102 ballots for the United Mine Workers Local 12955 of District No. 50.

The Board included as eligible for voting all employees on the payroll during the period from July 1 to July 15, except foremen, clerical employees, watchmen, janitresses, policemen, supervisory officials, chemists and supervisor and assistant supervisor of the maintenance supply department.

On the basis of the election the Labor Board certified the Independent Union as the representative of the employees, minus the excepted groups, for collective bargaining at the Natrona plant.

MACHINISTS WIN MANY VICTORIES

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chinists' helpers. This agreement has been renewed with gradual improvements approximately 33 times, there having been continuous contractural relationship between the union and the company since 1902.

Typical Wage and Hour Gains

An example, one of many that might be cited, of gains made by recently organized workers is noted at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where a union shop agreement was secured with the Superior Motor Freight Lines. This agreement provides for the 8-hour day, time and a half for overtime. Minimum rates of pay for working foremen, $45 per week; for mechanics, $35 per week. A $10 per week increase in wages was won for these workers. It is also stated that, previous to the signing of this agreement, the hours worked ranged from 70 to 100 per week—and for straight time!

Thus the International Association of Machinists, one of the 101 national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is keeping pace with the forward surge of legitimate American organized labor to build higher standards of wages and working conditions and a practical application of "the fuller life" for those who toil for wages.

ALBERTA DECREES $15 MINIMUM PAY FOR MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

sets of weekly rates for different number of hours, will apply to men who have had at least one year's experience at the work at which they are engaged, the minister said. Rates for inexperienced male employees and minors will be announced shortly.

Minimum wage for a 45-hour week will be $15, for 48-hour week, $16; for 51-hour week, $17, and for a 54-hour week, $18, he stated. Employees hired on a weekly basis but not working 45 hours a week must be paid $15 a week.

Authorized under the Male Minimum Wage Act of 1936, the schedules are still under consideration, Mr. Manning said.

Exemptions Are Numerous

Only exemptions under the minimum rate will be farm laborers, domestic servants, employees in those industries which have made agreements with employers under the Industrial Standards Act, and employees, exempted by a specific ruling of the Board of Industrial Relations, hired for casual labor, the minister announced.

The latter class is exempted under a clause covering "such employees as may be hired to perform casual, seasonal or temporary work by other than employers engaged in any industry, business, trade or occupation for work in such industry, business, trade or occupation."

The minister said he made the exemption so that employment of men for a few hours at a time at odd jobs such as lawn cutting would not be discouraged.

Rates Apply to All Industries

The basic minimum rates will apply to all industries, Mr. Manning said, but the Department of Trade and Industry will insist that firms which have been paying and can pay wages higher than the minimum must sign with employees under the Industrial Standards Act an agreement providing for wages and hours of work.

If an agreement is not signed within a time limit to be specified later, the department will establish wage and hours of work schedules for that firm under the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act.

Already about 16 or 17 agreements under the Industrial Standards Act have been signed, the minister declared, adding these would not be affected by the new minimum rates.

BUILDING TRADES DEPT. ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, recently held in Denver, Colorado, elected a number of new officers.

Joseph A. McInerney of New York, of the International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers, was elected president to succeed J. W. Williams.

Herbert Rivers of Kansas City, of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed M. J. McDonough.

The following vice presidents were reelected: John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers; John Possehl, Operating Engineers; L. P. Lindelof, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; R. J. Gray, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; D. W. Tracy, Electrical Workers; William J. McSorley, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

The following new vice presidents were chosen: Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters; William L. Hutcheson, Carpenters.

P. J. Morrin, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who was fifth vice president, was not a candidate for reelection.

Herbert Rivers, who was eighth vice president, became secretary-treasurer. These two vancancies in the vice presidencies were filled by the election of Mr. Tobin and Mr. Hutcheson.

PENSIONS REQUIRE 90 CENTS OF OLD-AGE RELIEF DOLLAR

115,000 In Illinois Paid $1,900,000 In One Month, Welfare Official Declares.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A chart displayed in the Illinois Old-Age Assistance offices contains this statement:

"Of every dollar provided for relief of the aged, two cents goes for burials, eight cents for administration costs and the remaining 90 cents for actual payments."

John G. Weigel, administrative assistant of the Illinois Public Welfare Department, said the chart was designed to summarize the progress of the old-age assistance division since its establishment in April 1936.

In addition to the statement regarding the large proportion of the pension dollar actually paid to pensioners the chart asserted that in June last year 22,000 persons received checks totaling $270,000, or an average payment of $12.20, while in July this year 115,000 pensioners were paid $1,900,000 or an average of $16.50.

The 115,000 pensioners are reported as one-fourth of the states' population of persons 65 years of age or older.

KAPLAN & GORDON WON FOR UNION AGREEMENT

Closed Shop Contract Negotiated by Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union With Jersey City Firm Includes Higher Wages and 40-Hour Week.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—The Kaplan and Gordon Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has signed a closed shop agreement with the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union, Isidor Laderman, president of the union, announced.

Provisions in the contract call for a reduction of hours from 45 to 40 hours per week; and time and a quarter is to be paid for overtime. Pay increases amounting to 42 per cent have been agreed to.

An increase of 10 per cent in wages for all employees is to go into effect immediately. On December 15, 1937, another 10 per cent increase is to be given, with a similar increase on February 15, 1938. All employees are to receive minimum wages of $14 and $16 as of February 1st, 1938.

A shop chairman and an impartial chairman have been agreed to by both parties in order to arbitrate disputes that may arise. The impartial chairman is Dr. Paul Abelson, of New York. No worker may be discharged without just cause.

Commenting on the signing of the agreement, Mr. Laderman declared:

"We consider the settlement with the firm of Kaplan and Gordon very significant. The manufacturers in New Jersey are realizing that union conditions must be observed on both sides of the Hudson River. Workers are entitled to fair wages and decent conditions and our organization is on the job and is obtaining results.

"It has already been made clear to those few manufacturers who think they can 'run away' from union conditions by transferring their operations from New York to New Jersey that the International Ladies Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union will not tolerate any evasion, by any device, of the conditions to which workers are justly entitled."

GEORGIA PLANTERS FIGHT TO GET COTTON PICKERS

"Dawn Patrols" Formed to Prevent Migration of Field Hands for Higher Wages.

Warrenton, Ga.—(AFLNS).—Cotton growers of Warren and Glascock Counties recently developed a pretty quarrel over which group would get the pick of the cotton pickers to pick the bumper crop.

Warren County, which has many Negro families, who were paid only 40 cents a hundred pounds for picking cotton, was asked by growers to prevent Glascock County growers from enticing workers into that county, where 75 cents a hundred pounds was being paid, "with a drink of liquor in the morning and another drink at night".

So great was the desire of the cotton pickers to garner the 75 cents per 100 pounds, not to mention the liquor, that Warren County cotton growers set up a "dawn patrol" to frustrate attempts of their field workers to migrate into the economic grandeur of Glascock County. Some shooting took place, too, it seems, "to scare the Negroes a bit".

So sharecroppers and wage hands of Warren County, even though slavery days are said to have been ended, apparently did not get to participate particularly in the proffered prosperity!

London Labor Asks Boycott of Japan

British Government Urged to Bar Loans and Sale of War Goods to Tokyo.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The Trades Union Council of London, England, and the London section of the British Labor Party have called upon the Government to prohibit war loans or the sale of war materials to Japan, and to cooperate with the League of Nations and people in the United States in applying economic and financial pressure on Japan. While an official boycott was not demanded, "individual action" by British and United States citizens was urged to help bring Japanese aggression in China to an end.

Aside from a resolution calling upon the British public to boycott Japanese goods, it was decided to send medical supplies to China and 40 pounds sterling was contributed to a relief fund for Chinese women and children. It was also announced that two large British co-operative societies had decided to buy no more Japanese goods.

A. M. Wall, secretary of the London Trades Council, in commending President Roosevelt's recent Chicago speech, in which he denounced aggressor nations, expressed the hope that Britons would heed "the sound advice of Mr. Roosevelt," instead of relying on the advice of quacks and charlatans.

OLD-AGE PENSIONER PAID ONLY $3 PER MONTH; LIVES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The low living standards which administrators of State old-age pension systems subsidized by the Federal Government frequently apply are strikingly, and distressingly, indicated by reports from Edenton, Chowan County, North Carolina, with regard to provisions made for the aged and indigent in that community.

One "low ebb" case was reached when a much respected 82-year-old negress was given $4 a month to survive on. This paltry amount was considerably publicized with the result that the local pension administating body raised the pension to $8 per month.

But other cases reported to the Chowan County Commissioners indicate that the low pension rate still actuates the local pension boards. One aged person was allotted $3 a month, and then to climax the descent into the inferno of starvation conditions the pension board granted another pensioner $2.50 a month.

D. M. Warren, chairman of the Chowan County Commissioners, to whom the pension reports are made, spoke of "low ebb" at the time the negress was awarded $4 a month. When he saw the $3 a month and the $2.50 a month rates he said, "We reserve the right to wonder and will continue to do so."

Other thoughtful citizens will join with Mr. Warren in wondering.

Court Orders Run-Away Firm To Reopen Philadelphia Plant

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLNS).—Upholding a decision of an arbiter that Goldstein and Levin, dress manufacturing firm, had violated a contract in moving their plant to Johnstown, Pa., Judge Harry E. Kalodner has ordered the firm to re-open its Philadelphia plant and to re-hire 300 union workers.

C. I. O. AGREES TO CONFER WITH A. F. OF L. COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

the evidence offered in support thereof. The Council concluded its hearings on August 4, 1936. A summary of the decision reached by the Executive Council on the basis of the evidence submitted was:

"The Committee for Industrial Organization is a dual organization functioning within the American Federation of Labor as such, and in its administrative activities it is clearly competing as a rival organization with the American Federation of Labor."

Based on this finding of facts and in conformity with its decision, the Executive Council ordered and directed that each union affiliated with the so-called Committee for Industrial Organization withdraw from and sever relations with said Committee for Industrial Organization and so announce their withdrawal on or before September 5, 1936.

The unions affected by said decision were, therefore, given thirty days to make their choice as to whether they would withdraw from the Committee for Industrial Organization which had been declared a dual organization by the A. F. of L. Executive Council and remain with the American Federation of Labor or continue their affiliation with the C. I. O. and sever their relationship with the A. F. of L. They decided to remain with the C. I. O. and thus automatically severed their relationship with the American Federation of Labor on September 5, 1936.

List of Suspended Unions

The following named organizations were affected by this decision of the Executive Council:

United Mine Workers of America.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

International Union, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

United Textile Workers of America.

Federation of Flat Glass Workers.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

International Union United Automobile Workers of America.

United Rubber Workers of America.

Executive Council Names Peace Committee

On October 8, 1936, the convention of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union held in New York City adopted a resolution asking the A. F. of L. Executive Council to name a subcommittee to meet with a like subcommittee of the Committee for Industrial Organization for exploring the possibilities of existing differences and the establishment of peace within the family of organized labor.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor complied with the suggestion of the Hatters Union and on October 13, 1936, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor notified the secretary-treasurer of the Hatters Union that the Council had appointed vice presidents Geo. M. Harrison, Matthew Woll and Felix H. Knight to meet with the committee representing organizations holding membership in the C. I. O., but up to the opening of the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor on November 16, no reply had been received from the Committee for Industrial Organization.

1936 Convention Continued Peace Committee

The 1936 convention of the A. F. of L. approved the action of the Executive Council in suspending the C. I. O. unions, and recommended "that the special committee appointed to discover a basis of settlement be continued with the full faith and confidence of the convention."

No Response from C. I. O.

During the months that elapsed until the 1937 convention of the A. F. of L. met in Denver on October 4 the Committee for Industrial Organization continued its refusal to meet with the special committee of the American Federation of Labor.

Peace Committee Continued By 1937 Convention

On October 11 the A. F. of L. convention adopted by a vote of 25,616 to 1,227 a report of the Resolutions Committee which recommended that the special committee for peaceful negotiations with the C. I. O. be continued, and conferred upon the A. F. of L. Executive Council the power "to revoke the charters of any or all of the organizations which refuse to return to the ranks of our movement . . ."

C. I. O. Finally Considers A. F. of L. Proposal

On October 12, Harvey Fremming, secretary pro tem of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, sent a telegram to Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, proposing a mass convention of 100 representatives each of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. to consider the controversy, but including terms which the American Federation of Labor regarded as inadmissible.

The answer of the A. F. of L. convention to the C. I. O. proposal, sent to Mr. Fremming on October 14, contained the following statement:

"We, therefore, submit that we stand ready and willing, as hereinbefore indicated, to meet through the means of our special committee with a like representative committee of the organizations of any or all of the unions making up the conference of the Committee for Industrial Organization at such time and place as may be agreed upon, without prior commitment, and for the purpose of reuniting the forces of labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and under such terms and conditions and policies and procedures as may be agreed to and prove acceptable to all."

Fremming's Answer Held Misleading

In reply to this telegram, Mr. Fremming wired Secretary-Treasurer Morrison on October 15 suggesting a committee of ten to attend the proposed conference, but made no mention of the terms which had been deemed inacceptable by the American Federation of Labor.

Acting under the direction of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, Secretary-Treasurer Morrison wired the C. I. O. that its answer was regarded as misleading and confusing.

No Prior Commitments

"We nevertheless reiterate," the telegram said, "that the American Federation of Labor has a standing committee fully authorized to meet a committee from the Committee for Industrial Organization for the purpose of taking up the major matters originally in dispute with the sincere desire to effect a just and reasonable settlement and uniting labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. It is to be understood that such conference is to be held without prior commitments, stipulations or conditions by either side. Please advise when you are ready to meet.

C. I. O. Accepts

On October 16 a telegram was received by Secretary-Treasurer Morrison, at Denver, from Philip Murray, head of the special C. I. O. peace committee, agreeing to meet with the A. F. of L. committee without prior commitments at the conference to be held in Washington on October 25.

At the direction of the Executive Council, Secretary-Treasurer Morrison sent the following telegram to Philip Murray, head of the special C. I. O. peace committee:

Harrison, Woll, and Bugniazet Represent A. F. of L.

"The committee of the American Federation of Labor, composed of Vice Presidents Harrison, Woll and Bugniazet, will meet your committee, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 10 A. M."

It showed that the A. F. of L. committee will consist of George W. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Matthew Woll, first vice president of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America, and G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. All are members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Bugniazet replaces Felix Knight, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, who has had to go to the West Coast on business affecting his union.

Green's Comment

"I regard the reply of Mr. Murray received today as a full and complete acceptance of the original proposal of the A. F. of L. for a conference, which has been held open for the past two years," said President William Green.

"I interpret his telegram as a willingness to meet the standing committee created two years ago by the A. F. of L. without conditions or prior commitments."

CANADIAN LABOR BACKS 30-HOUR, FIVE-DAY WEEK

Trades and Labor Congress and American Federation of Labor United In Shorter Hours Program.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada now have a single program for the 30-hour week.

The recent convention of the Canadian Congress voted for the establishment of the six-hour day and five-day week in all occupations, while the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention in Denver reiterated its demand for the same work week, but with the provision that its application should not be accompanied with reduction in either daily or weekly wages.

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress also rejected proposals to demand a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour.

Robert Hewit, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, said the committee recommended rejection of the minimum wage because it mentioned a specific standard. The debate in the convention revealed considerable opposition to the establishment of any minimum wage rate.

$566,843,868 PAID VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS IN 1 YEAR

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—Uncle Sam is apparently determined to provide reasonably well for former service men and their dependents, according to figures made public for the year ending June 30, by the Veterans' Administration.

In addition to the bulk of Governmental expenditures for this purpose within the country, amounting to $566,843,868, an additional $12,489,052 was paid during the year to veterans or dependents outside continental United States. The total was $22,720,458 less than the previous year.

One-fourth of the total went to about 300,000 World War veterans and dependents. Spanish-American War veterans and dependents ranked second, 175,361 of them drawing $96,518,465 and dependents $18,305,669. While only 7,031 Union veterans of the Civil War were still drawing pensions in June, families of 76,131 of their comrades who have answered final "taps" were paid $37,628,439.

Only two dependents of veterans of the War of 1812 are still on the pension rolls.

NEWSBOYS WILL NOT GET UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

North Carolina Commission Rules Carriers Are "Contractors," Not Employes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A recent decision by the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission placed twenty-four publishers producing 29 daily newspapers in North Carolina outside of the State Unemployment Compensation Act so far as their newspaper carrier boys are concerned.

The decision was made in an interpretation of the "contract of employment" which the newspaper publishers use.

The Commission found that under the "little merchant plan" the relationship of employer and employee does not exist between the publishers and the carrier boys, but that the latter are independent contractors.

EDITORIAL

Age Discrimination in Employment

The wholly unwarranted and absolutely unjust victimization which employers under the profit system impose on those able and willing to work and capable of producing large quantities of commodities and render large amounts of service but who have reached the ages of forty to forty-five years is poignantly brought out in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation at Denver, Colorado.

In discussing the provisions in the Social Security Act designed to provide at least an approach to social security for the aged, the Council points out that according to the U. S. census of 1930 there were 6,500,000 persons sixty-five years of age or over out of a total population of 123,091,000, with the significant comment that "the ratio of those over sixty-five years of age to the total population" is rapidly increasing, adding:

"Unless this steadily increasing group of persons over sixty-five is economically independent, society will be confronted with a very serious problem."

The problem is presented by the question, What are the chances that these persons sixty-five years of age or over will be able to provide an old age income for themselves? In considering this important problem, the Executive Council said:

> In this connection we should note the increasing difficulties older workers have in securing employment. Testimony as to the hiring policies unfavorable to employing workers over 40 or 45 years of age accumulates and to it have been added studies in Massachusetts, Maryland, California, Pennsylvania and New York. The evidence points to developing practices which fix the hiring age limits within the ages of 20 to 40. With this contraction of the years during which good income can be earned, chances for savings decline. * * *

Inasmuch as the old age benefits under the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act are limited to those sixty-five years of age or over and State old age assistance subsidized by the Federal Government usually fixes the eligible age requirement at sixty-five, it is plain that there is little hope of a decent living for those millions of persons between forty and forty-five years and sixty-five years who are banned from employment by the constantly growing hiring age limits of employers.

The basic reason underlying the power of employers to make this unjust discrimination in terms of employment is the existence of a large army of unemployed working men and women now conservatively estimated to number 7,800,000.

With this surplus of workers in the so-called "labor market," employers have the power to select employees and to impose age limitations if they desire to do so.

Saturated with the profit psychology and with the irrational belief that persons over forty-five or even forty years of age are less productive than those under these ages, this type of employers cast aside the older workers, who are compelled to pick up a living as best they can at odd jobs and irregular employment. Because they are not eligible for either Federal old age annuities or State old age assistance until they reach sixty-five years their condition is a tragedy both individually and socially.

An industrial system that stimulates the creation of an unemployed army composed of men and women in the prime of their productive lives is not a credit to American civilization.

Thirty Hour Week Is Made Labor's Paramount Objective By A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

sound answer to the displacement of men by machines and the constant threat of broad scale unemployment.

Shorter Hours Emphasized by 1922 Convention

The record on that score is plain. Throughout the passing years there has been no deviation from this program. In its 1922 convention the American Federation of Labor, addressing itself to this subject, declared "that only by the universal establishment of the scientifically calculated shorter work day can we build a continuing and enduring national prosperity."

Urged by 1925 Convention

Twelve years ago at its 1925 Atlantic City Convention, in a prophetic warning of breakers ahead unless labor shared equitably in industrial progress, it voiced this fundamental truth:

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with the continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day, are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

Profits Submerged Sound Economics

Broadly speaking, these warnings went unheeded. Industry as a whole, in its feverish scramble for big profits, not only disregarded this sound economic philosophy but instead centered its efforts on increased production per unit of worker through labor-displacing agencies, with little thought as to the reactions of this ill-starred program on consuming power or the public interest.

Then came the recent depression, naturally and inevitably with its long trail of business prostrations, workless millions and staggering social losses.

Thirty-Hour Week Demanded by 1932 Convention

Confronted with this hard situation, the American Federation of Labor, at its 1932 Cincinnati Convention, reaffirmed in ringing terms its moving philosophy of higher wages and shorter hours, and in doing so called on the country for the adoption without delay and without wage reductions of the five-day week and the six-hour day.

"There is no hope for the restoration and maintenance of prosperity," it declared, "except on a basis of lessened labor hours and high and steadily advancing living standards."

Shorter Hour Philosophy Is Sound

That economic philosophy was sound then. It is sound now. Each succeeding A. F. of L. Convention since held has re-affirmed it. With added force and without reservation we proclaim it again.

Moreover, the striking story of the five years since intervening, marked by the sweeping public acceptance of the American Federation of Labor shorter work week philosophy, has given an unanswerable demonstration of its wisdom and the compelling need for its broader application.

The operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, whose moving purpose was to forward prosperity's return by balanced production and consumption through enlarged purchasing power and a wider diffusion of jobs, has also furnished a wealth of experience which we can now approvingly cite in support of our shorter work week program.

Big Reduction in Hours Since 1929

Your committee, in presenting this survey, desires to lay special stress on the remarkable progress made during recent years in forwarding the observance of the shorter work week. During the period intervening since 1929 the workers have gained on the average 8½ hours leisure by shortening of the work week.

While keenly sensible to the failure of real wages, that is, wages measured by purchasing power, to keep pace therewith, we nevertheless interpret this reduction in average working hours as a labor and social advance of the first magnitude. In this regard we approvingly quote as follows from the report of the Executive Council:

Lenthening of Work Week Checked

"Union organization has also been effective in shortening work hours this year by half an hour per week. There has been a tendency during recovery from depression, for employers to lengthen hours as production increased. Particularly striking was the increase in hours which followed the termination of NRA, when in 6 months two hours were added to the average work week, in industry generally, raising it from 37½ to 39½ hours. Until the organizing drive this spring, employers continued to lengthen the work week so that by January, 1937, the average was 41 hours.

"This increase was checked by union action in the first half year, and by June, 1937, hours were reduced to 40½ per week, a gain of one half hour's leisure. This contrasts sharply with last year when one hour was added to the work week during the same period."

Unemployment Is Greatest Problem

Unemployment still continues our most pressing problem. "Demoralization caused by vast unemployment is our greatest extravagance" declared President Roosevelt. "Morally, it is the greatest menace to our social order."

During the past year a definite upward business trend coupled with the more general observance of the shorter work week has served greatly in providing jobs for the workless. Nevertheless broad-scale unemployment still persists in a most menacing degree and insistently demands a solution.

"This year's gain," we quote from the Report of the Executive Council, "leaves us with 7,890,000 still unemployed in the month of May. This figure is estimated from Labor Department figures on total non-agricultural employment of 34,722,000, by assuming that 5,000,000 have been added to our working population since 1929. The estimate of working population is ours."

Unemployed Army Created by Workers' Increased Output

In analyzing this glaring problem of working millions threatening the creation of a permanent army of unemployed on the one hand as contrasted with our vast national resources and actual and potential wealth-producing capacity on the other, we find that the moving cause of this hard situation lies in the steady rise of productive efficiency and the added fact that the workers wages have not been increased and labor hours shortened in equitable proportion to this upward production trend.

We find too, that while average labor hours, in response to the long continued drive of the American Federation of Labor, have registered a substantial reduction, that the expansion of productive efficiency has gone steadily on during this same period and at a record pace.

From 1929 to 1935 there was an estimated 25 per cent increase in production per worker per hour in manufacturing industries and an estimated 10 per cent increase in production per year in all industries during this period.

Increased Production Continues Steadily

All the evidence at hand shows that this rising production trend per unit of worker goes steadily on and that substantially less workers are required now than were required in 1929 to turn out the same volume of production. According to the estimate by the Labor Department and WPA in their joint study of productivity, it would now require an increase in production of 20 per cent above the 1929 level before unemployment can be reduced to the 1929 average, which even then was high.

During the current year production attained a level well abreast of the 1929 all-time high production mark but without reducing unemployment within striking distance of the 1929 average.

Labor Must Master the Machine

Your committee, in concluding this report, desires to again emphasize the overwhelming importance of the steady advance of technocracy and the continued increase on a steadily ascending scale of production per unit of worker through new means and methods and multiplied machine refinements.

This constant expansion of production efficiency is the big fact of our time. Its ramifications and reactions reach into every avenue of the life and wash the shores of all human endeavor.

It has created a problem of surplus and the disposition of that surplus that is more perplexing than the periods of scarcity in the crude tool days.

To master the machine and make it serve the public welfare is now the supreme challenge confronting Society. Its accomplishment will make for larger life and soften the struggle for existence of all workers to a degree surpassing all that has gone before. To this end we should devote our highest efforts.

Five-Day Week Necessary to Cure Unemployment

In the light of the foregoing survey, it appears plain to your committee that the American Federation of Labor must address itself with renewed resolution to the wider observance of the five-day week and six-hour day as the best means of mastering the unemployment problem and protecting society against recurring depressions.

There is only one side to this case. Every fact and factor having to do with its consideration argues for shorter hours and higher living standards as the one and only way to insure economic health.

Paramount Objective of A. F. of L., Without Wage Cuts

Your committee therefore recommends that this convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the five-day week and the six-hour workday without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay.

We further recommend that this objective of the five-day, six-hour workweek be declared the paramount objective of this convention, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to spare no effort to insure steady and certain progress toward the attainment of this great objective and of enlisting the support of all the people in its behalf.

We also recommend that the Executive Council, in seeking to further the more general adoption and observance of the shorter work week, through legislative enactments and otherwise, exercise the utmost diligence to protect and safeguard the accomplishments of established unions by maintaining intact the rights of collective bargaining.

Jail Guards Want Shorter Work Week

American Federation of Government Employes Files Protest Against 56-Hours Imposed on Employes of District of Columbia Penal Institution.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Relief from excessive hours of employment by guards at the District of Columbia jail now appears as a possibility, following organization of the jail guards into Lodge No. 114 of the American Federation of Government Employees, A. F. of L. affiliate. National officers of the AFGE have gone to bat for the men by insisting that funds be included in the 1939 budget to allow the same working conditions enjoyed by employees of Federal intitutions elsewhere.

In a sharply worded memorandum to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Charles I. Stengle, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, presented a few hard facts regarding the conditions of these forgotten custodians of the bastile at the capital of the Nation.

Seven-Day Week

The guards, he said, work seven days a week. "They do not even have time to leave their place for lunch. They have no place to go for lunch even if they had a chance to." And "You will find as bad prisoners in that jail as you do in the penitentiaries. The mental strain that a guard has to undergo certainly makes him deserving of as fair treatment as given guards in our national penitentiaries," he argued.

The jail force consists of 29 guards and 5 matrons. These employees are required to supervise the prisoners 24 hours a day. The daily average number of inmates in the jail last year was 586; during the year 18,228 prisoners were committed. The number of guards and matrons is so small that a full weeks' work is required, Stengle stated.

Salary Is Low

Mr. Stengle pointed out in addition "that the majority of these guards, working as they do, seven days a week, receive a salary of only $1,500 per year. It is submitted that such a salary is not commensurate with the exacting and dangerous nature of the work in which they are engaged . . . The employees of the jail, with the exception of one guard, who is acting as captain, have not received a stepup in salary since the Walsh act in 1928," he stated.

Harlan Deputies Indictment Followed Workers' Firm Demand For Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

Sherman Howard, Lee Ball, Earl Jones, Charlie Elliott, Merle Middleton, Ballard Irvin, Avery Hensley, Bob Eldridge, Hugh Taylor, Perry G. Noe, Lee Hubbard, Homer Turner (alias D. Y. Turner), Lee Fleenor, Bill Lewis, Allen Bowlin and Fayette Cox. Many of them had testified before the Civil Liberties Committee.

Operators Indicted

"Operator defendants" indicted were Silas J. Dickinson, Charles S. Guthrie, George S. Ward, Kenes Bowling, Charles E. Ralston, Elbert J. Asbury, William H. Sienknecht, Armstrong R. Matthews, Denver R. Cornett, Robert E. Lawson, George Whitfield, Roscoe J. Petrie, Lewis P. Johnson, Pearl Bassham, John E. Taylor, James Campbell Stras, W. Arthur Ellison, Elijah F. Wright, Jr., Robert C. Tway, Elmer D. Hall, Robert W. Creech, Charles B. Surchfield, C. Whitfield, Jr.

Companies Indicted

"Company defendants" named were the Mary Helen Coal Corporation, the Harlan Fuel Co., the Bardo Coal Mining Co., the Berger Coal Mining Co., the Black Mountain Corporation, the Blue Diamond Coal Co., the Clover Splint Coal Co., the Clover Fork Coal Co., the Cornett-Lewis Coal Co., the Crummies Creek Coal Co., the Harlan Wallins Coal Corporation, the High Splint Coal Co., the Kentucky Cardinal Coal Corporation, the Mahan-Ellison Coal Corporation, the Southern Mining Co., the R. C. Tway Co., the Three Point Coal Corporation, the Creech Coal Company, the Black Star Coal Co., the Harlan Collieries Co., the Harlan Central Coal Co. and the Southern Harlan Coal Co.

Accusations Made by the Government

The defendants were accused of having, since July, 1935, "unlawfully and feloniously conspired to intimidate employees of the aforesaid company defendants . . . in the free exercise and enjoyment of certain rights and privileges" guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, "to wit, the right and privilege of the said employes to self-organization and to form and join and assist labor unions and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection."

Civil Liberties Committee Backed by A. F. of L.

Something of the valuable support given the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee by the A. F. of L., thus aiding in bringing the moneyed hoodlums of Harlan County to bay, is reflected in an excerpt from a summary of the 1936 A. F. of L. convention proceedings, which appeared in the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service. This interesting summary is again printed herewith, because it shows how vital and how far-reaching are the services rendered in behalf of all who toil and all liberty-loving people of America by the American Federation of Labor.

La Follette Committee's Investigation

"Commendation of the investigation regarding civil liberties violations being conducted at the direction of the United States Senate by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under the chairmanship of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, was voted by the convention with the recommendation that the A. F. of L. Executive Council mobilize its efforts to secure an appropriation of not less than $200,000 for the use of the committee in order that the various ramifications of private detective agencies in labor disputes and in the field of civil rights generally may be thoroughly explored. The convention also commended the A. F. of L. Executive Council for its activities in supplying the La Follette committee with data secured through affiliated organizations in furtherance of the investigation.

"The Resolutions Committee told the convention that according to reliable reports 'private detective agencies and many of the corporations who are their employers are concealing or destroying their records' and 'are working in collusion for the purpose of hiding their connections, and that they are being advised by some of the ablest attorneys procurable,' adding: 'Your committee is of the opinion that it would be a direct blow to good government and proper relationship between employer and organized employees if this present investigation is not carried on until the practices and activities of private detective agencies have been fully uncovered.'"

WAR AND TREATY VIOLATIONS CONDEMNED BY A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

to be involved in European or Asiatic wars. We, as a nation, early established the policy of avoiding entangling alliances which would involve us in the toils of foreign diplomacy. We have written in the law of the land neutrality procedure to prevent our becoming involved through trade in munitions.

But as to the great moral issues that developed out of violation of the integrity of a Nation, barbaric attacks upon defenseless citizens, disregard of the rights of others—upon these things no free people with a sense of moral obligation to those unable to protect themselves can be neutral. But we want peace—not war. This desire lays upon us the obligation to seek peace.

Justice Is Basis For Peace Between Nations

Labor believes that peace is essential to the best interests of peoples of all lands and that we have a responsibility for helping to maintain peace between nations. We realize that this cannot be done by mere words or wishes but that enduring peace can result only from a positive effort toward a world order assuring justice for all, economic progress for all with special privileges for none, and cooperative action guided by the understanding that the rights of the group are the obligations of another.

Economic and Social Security Are Essential

Such a world order would make possible in every land peace and freedom for individual self-development and collective well being. Economic and social security cannot safely be separated from those moral standards and forces that lie at the heart of human fellowship. Without morality there can be neither cooperation nor sanctity of agreements. Without these our civilization breaks down.

Concerted Action Among Nations Is Only Guarantee of Peace

Concerted action between free people to protect the world's right to peace is our only guarantee of peace. That action must be cooperation to assure justice and opportunity for national progress for all. Poverty and business depression in any one country endanger prosperity of the others trading in the world market.

Force is not our remedy but rather intelligent development of a world order in which friendliness and cooperation advance the interests of all nations with special privilege to none. Between nations as between individuals the important and enduring things in life are kindness, fellowship and cooperation.

We urge this course upon our own Government and appeal to the free labor movements of all other countries to use their influence to the same ends.

QUEBEC JUDGE SIGNS STRIKE INJUNCTION

Silk Mill Workers Restrained From "Intimidation," "Sabotage," and From "Preventing" Employes From Returning to Work.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The labor injunction, long an institution in the United States, although now getting into deserved disrepute that points to its eventual extinction, has apparently made its way Northward into Canada.

A dispatch from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, offers an example. An interlocutory injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Alfred Forest of the Superior Court there, restraining eight men from carrying on an alleged campaign of intimidation and sabotage with a view to preventing employees of the strike-fettered Acton Vale Silk Mills of Acton Vale, from returning to their machines and carrying on their work. In the United States this phraseology is frequently used by judges who issue injunctions against picketing.

The strike of 125 employees of the mill was called by the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers, which is affiliated with the National Catholic Syndicates. In filing the injunction petition, the employers also asked damages in the amount of $2,000 from the eight workers, this phase of the action being required to take the usual course through the courts.

DANGER OF POSSESSING BOMBS DURING STRIKES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The utter futility of anything that even has the appearance of violence in connection with the conduct of strikes, is again demonstrated with the conviction of four men in Canton, Ohio, and their sentence of from one to twenty years in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

A bomb made of eight sticks of dynamite was found in their car in the strike area during the Republic Steel strike last June. While the defendants denied all knowledge of the dynamite, they were found guilty and received the staggering blow of a penitentiary sentence.

6 U. S. HOUSING UNITS OPENED IN BROOKLYN

Rents Start at $4.45 Per Week; First Tenants Drawn From List of 20,000 Applicants; Entire Project Will Provide Homes for 1,622 Families.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The Public Works Administration informed the New York City Housing Authority that six of the twenty buildings comprising the 12-square-block of the Williamsburg Slum Clearance Project in Brooklyn would be ready for occupancy during October.

Over 20,000 applications were on file with the Housing Authority and from the eligible list tenants for the new dwellings will be drawn. The entire project, when completed, will provide 1,622 living unitr, the largest of the PWA's housing projects. The 20 new buildings replace 461 residential buildings, of which 92 per cent were over 40 years old. The old buildings had housed 1,300 families, or about 300 less than the completed project will accomodate.

Low Rentals Scheduled

The rentals will range from $4.45 a week for a two-room unit to $6.61 for a five-room unit, plus a utility charge for heat, lights, coal and hot water and electricity for cooking and refrigeration, averaging between $4.20 to $5.50 a month. In conformity with the George-Healy act, no applicant whose income exceeded five times the rental and utility charge was considered.

The six completed buildings are Nos. 2 and 4 on Leonard Street and Nos. 9, 10, 15 and 16 on Maujer Street, between Graham and Bushwick Avenues.

The John Gaynor High School, completed on the project site early last spring, will provide school facilities for the children of families occupying the new buildings. The project also has a health institute on Maujer Street which will attend to the medical wants of those who wish to avail themselves of that facility.

The entire project has been leased by the Public Works Administration to the New York Housing Authority for one year, the authority assuming supervision and management and the payment of a rental of $192,991 a year. On this basis the project will repay to the government 55 per cent of its total cost over a period of sixty years and will pay all operating and maintenance expenses, according to Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator.

SEAMEN'S DISCHARGE BOOK RULING ISSUED

Lost Ones Will Be Replaced at Cost By the Government Secretary of Commerce Roper Declares.

Washington, D. C. — (AFLNS). — Supervising and local inspectors, shipping commissioners, collectors of customs and other interested parties, have been advised by Secretary of Commerce Roper of a new method of accounting for moneys received for duplicate continuous discharge books, certificates of identification and certificates of discharge by seamen.

The new law creating the continuous discharge books caused a major controversy in the last Congress. The original bill was amended to provide specifically that, if a seaman loses his continuous discharge book, or his identification and discharge certificates, otherwise than by shipwreck or other casualty, he must be issued a duplicate but must pay the cost to the Government of such book or certificate. Rates have been set on the current supply as follows:

Duplicate continuous discharge book, $1; duplicate certificate of identification, 75c; duplicate certificate of discharge, 25c; each additional duplicate certificate of discharge issued to the same man at the same time, 5c.

Collection of such moneys, the Secretary said, will be listed separately from navigation fees. When the money is collected by a shipping commissioner or local inspector, he will issue to the seaman an informal receipt giving the number of the document issued and the amount collected. The funds then will be turned over to the Collector of Customs in that particular port.

Seamen availing themselves of this procedure will be required to make affidavits in duplicate as to their losses.

BIG-FARM OPERATORS OUST SMALL FARMERS

Seven Thousand Texas Soil Tillers Migrate to Other States; Can't Compete With Tractor Farmers.

By A. F. of L. News Service

"Big Business" is apparently hitting the Texas plains, with the usual result that the "little fellow" gets frozen out.

Estimates emanating from Dallas say that 7,000 Texas farmers will be unable to rent land this year, due to extra "premiums" being offered owners by large tractor farmers. In many instances, it is stated, the tractor farmers pay a premium of $1 an acre above the usual one-half to three-fourths of a crop for rental, in order to contract large acreage.

Tactics of the "tractor farmers" are said to be making it increasingly difficult for small farmers in the South to obtain fertile farms.

The situation is reflected by a report from California authorities covering immigration to that state, which showed 6,685 Texas farm families trekked across the plains from their homelands into California last year.

BIG LIGHT RATE CUT ASKED BY LA GUARDIA

New York Mayor Claims Edison Company Has Overcharged 46,000 Consumers $1,750,000 in Four Years.

New York, N. Y.—(AFLNS).—The Public Service Commission has been asked by Mayor La Guardia to require the Staten Island Edison Company to effect rate reduction amounting to $400,000 a year for electricity consumers in the Borough of Richmond. A permanent reduction of not less than 15 per cent is demanded.

The Mayor charges in the complaint, filed in his own name, that 46,000 consumers served by the company have been improperly charged not less than $1,750,000 since the last rate cut four years ago.

In a statement by Mayor La Guardia, the firm, part of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, giant holding corporation, it was asserted that management service fees amounting in recent years to $95,000 a year were charged as operating expenses and passed on to the consumer. Notwithstanding this, the firm received $535,000 more than a return of 6 per cent on its proper rate base would allow, all coming out of the pockets of the consumers. It was further stated that:

"Among all the cities of the United States having 100,000 or more population, Staten Island's rate for twenty-five kilowatt-hours is the highest except for Tampa and Miami, Fla."

An investigation, the Mayor said, showed that typical monthly bills of 25, 100 and 250 kilowatt-hours a month amount to $1.76, $4.83 and $8.10 respectively in each of the other four boroughs of the city. In Staten Island, however, the charge for the same amount of current is $2.15, $5.51 and $8.91.

"The last rate reduction authorised by the Public Service Commission took effect October 1, 1933," the Mayor said. "During the four years that have elapsed consumers in Richmond have been overcharged at least $1,750,000. I have asked the Corporation Counsel to press this rate complaint to an early disposition."

PARLEY ON LABOR LAW CALLED BY MISS PERKINS

Secretary of Labor Invites Governors of Industrial States to Session Opening in Washington October 25.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The fourth annual conference on State labor legislation, under auspices of the U. S. Department of Labor, will be held here October 25, 26 and 27.

In calling the conference, Secretary Perkins expressed the hope that it might prove as helpful as have the other three in laying plans for continued co-operation between the U. S. Department of Labor and State labor departments in matters vitally affecting wage earners. Secretary Perkins added:

Will Consider Labor Problems

"The conference method of approach to decide on policies of co-operation and to make plans for the future have brought satisfactory results, through the enactment, since 1933, of many new State laws of great value to wage earners."

State labor legislation and problems of administration will be discussed at the opening session. Age discrimination, in which the Secretary of Labor has evinced an especial interest, will be another subject for the conference, along with wage claim collections, safety and health, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, occupational diseases and unemployment services.

Questions Delegates Will Be Asked

A dinner for the delegates on the evening of the 26th will be followed by a crowded schedule for the closing sessions on the 27th, the agenda including such questions as:

Is your law effective, and does it accomplish the results desired?

If it is effective, to what do you attribute its success?

If it is not effective why has it failed? Is the law properly worded? Are the penalties for violation inadequate? Have your courts failed to enforce the penalties? Does it lack general public support? Other defects?

How does organized labor follow up newly enacted State labor legislation? Do they inform their members as to the provisions of these laws and their rights under them? Do they aid in getting adequate appropriations for the enforcing agency? Do they report violations to the enforcing agency? In what other ways might cooperation be effective?

What devices have State administrators worked out for keeping in touch with labor organizations; with other civic organizations also interested in labor legislation?

LABOR DISPUTE WARNING ISSUED BY NOVIA SCOTIA

Government Threatens State Regulations Unless Steel Company Management and Employes Adjust Differences.

Halifax, N. S.—(AFLNS).—Several walk-outs at steel plants in Nova Scotia, particularly at Sydney, brought a threat by the Nova Scotia Governent to "draft and enforce" regulations governing settlement of labor disputes between unions and employers, "unless they decide on a general method to be followed in all cases for settling grievances".

The threat developed following several strikes this year that tied up sections of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation. It is believed the Government action was chiefly designed to prevent small factions from declaring sudden strikes.

Straus Is Named U. S. Housing Head

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment and to remedy the unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, in rural or urban communities, that are injurious to the health, safety, and morals of the citizens of the nation."

The Housing Act makes available to the United States Housing Authority during the next three years a capital fund of $500,000,000, which will be used for loans to local housing authorities to aid them in the construction of projects. These loans, limited to 90 per cent of the cost of the projects, will form the Federal share in the financing of projects valued at over $550,000,000.

The Housing Authority is authorized to issue $100,000,000 of bonds at once and $200,000,000 in each of the next two years. The bonds will be guaranteed by the Federal Government. Housing authorities are required to pay the principle and interest over a period not to exceed 60 years.

Low-Rent Subsidy

In addition, the act authorizes an appropriation of $25,000,000 at once for additional financial help to local housing projects.

One method of financing contemplates annual subsidies from this and future authorizations or appropriations which would make up the difference between the "economic" rent—that which would enable the project to meet maintenance, amortization and interest costs—and the "social" rent—that which the slum dwellers in the lower-income brackets can afford to pay.

Local Allotments Are Limited

The act gives the Administrator general control of all projects standards and limits the amount which can go to any one locality. Each State is limited to 10 per cent of the total funds in any one year, and each community must put up 10 per cent of the initial cost of any project.

Only families of lower incomes are eligible to live in the projects.

Mr. Straus is to receive a salary of $10,000 per year out of $1,000,000 provided for administrative expenses. His appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The enactment of the Wagner Housing Bill was strongly urged by the American Federation of Labor, which was largely responsible for successfully piloting it through the stormy parliamentary seas of the recent session of the U. S. Congress.

U. S. TAX MAY BE TAKEN OUT OF PAY ENVELOPES

House Committee is Studying British System of Withholding at the Source Income Levy on Employes Earning up to $5,000 Annually.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Workers of America earning less than $5,000 a year, but sufficient to be subject to income taxes, may eventually find the tax deducted from their pay envelopes.

That such a plan might be invoked was revealed by Congressman Fred M. Vinson, of Kentucky, who is chairman of a House special sub-committee making a study of Government revenues. It was emphasized that the plan is not designed to increase income taxes, but simply to collect such taxes at the source.

The plan of the Treasury Department to modernize the tax laws will be up for consideration at the next session of Congress. The sub-committee headed by Representative Vinson is studying the British system and will make further studies before recommending any changes in the present tax system here.

However, several people appear to favor income tax collection at the source from salaried employees earning under $5,000 a year, holding that it would result in less tax evasion, less annoyance to the individual tax payer, easier to pay in small amounts and would centralise collections. The usual exemptions would be provided for, of course. Whether or not such a plan will eventually be adopted is still problematical.

WAGE-CUTTING POLICY RAKED BY MISS PERKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

not cut wages after invalidation of the N. R. A. lost business, while those which reduced wages an average of 37 per cent increased their business by 60 per cent.

Chiselers Create Chaotic System

"It requires little imagination to see what havoc is wrought in our national security if such trends are permitted to continue," she said. "They precipitate a chaotic system in which the employer with high and humane standards is pressed by unscrupulous competitors to the wall or to adopt policies detrimental to his workers, his industrial interests and society as a whole.

"Incidentally, lowered wages do not necessarily lead to lowered prices."

Industrial Gains Cited

Recounting industrial gains, the Secretary said 8,800,000 more persons were employed in nonagricultural industries in May, 1937, than in the same month of 1933; average weekly payrolls had increased from $80,700,000 in the first quarter of 1933 to $194,900,000 in the same period of 1937; and 168 corporations turned a deficit of $43,600,000 into $250,600,000 profits.

16 YEARS MINIMUM AGE FOR WORKERS IS URGED

Children's Bureau Representative Also Advocates More Adequate Protection from Hazardous Occupations For Minors.

By A. F. of L. News Service

Beatrice McConnell, chairman of the Committee on Child Labor of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, addressing the annual meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, recently, urged that no child under sixteen years of age be permitted to work in industry.

The same speaker, who apparently made a deep impression on the gathering, also advocated the dovetailing of compulsory school attendance laws and child labor laws; further protection from hazardous occupations for minors of 16 and 17; the establishment of an 8-hour day and 48-hour week maximum and prohibition of night work for children under 16, and the extension of minimum wage laws for women and minors, regulation of home work and raising of administrative standards both in law and its enforcement.

Numerous other Federal and State labor officials from the United States also addressed the convention, which brings together annually hundreds of Government officials charged with the duty of developing and enforcing labor laws and regulations.

35,000 JOBS SAVED BY RULING ON C. C. C.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The legal staff of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Solicitor of the Agriculture Department were upheld by Acting Comptroller General Richard N. Elliott, in their opinion that 35,000 enrollees of the CCC can be legally retained.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army had ruled that 35,000 members of the very useful Civilian Conservation Corps would have to be let out October 1. The Acting Comptroller General, who must approve all Government expenditures, and has approved payment for the 35,000 boys concerned, apparently had the final word.

A limit of two years was placed on CCC enrollments by the new law which became effective July 1. CCC officials requested the ruling when counsel disagreed with the Judge Advocate General, specifically if in the case of junior enrollees from 17 to 23, time served prior to July 1 must be considered as part of the two years. When Elliott ruled that it did not, the bars were let down for 35,000 boys with prior service.